

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG
BREMER KIDNAPPING**

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION : 208



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1936.

27739

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The attached memorandum prepared by Mr. McIntire summarizes the information available in the Bureau files to date concerning corruption existing in the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department. Much of the information contained in this memorandum has been obtained from confidential sources and the use of the information at the present time might jeopardize the value of these informants. This memorandum is prepared, consequently, merely to consolidate in one memorandum all available information concerning this Department.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

Send copy to Connelley
for his information.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Also press on activities of Patton
& Hebelbrand & tip-off in
attch.

JUN 30 1936

JUN 9 1936

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-7181-27739

May 22, 1936

27211

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Herbert "Dutch" Akers
and Joe Wakelin

As you know, Herbert "Dutch" Akers is presently Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department, while Joe Wakelin is Chief of Police in that city. Akers first came to the attention of this Bureau prominently during the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Frank Nash, escaped Federal prisoner. You will recall that by virtue of certain arrangements made at that time, Akers furnished information leading to the location of Nash. Akers was at that time Chief of Detectives at Hot Springs, Arkansas. You will remember that the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre cast serious reflections upon the character and conduct of Akers. After the apprehension of Richard Tallman Galatas, he furnished information to the Bureau indicating that for a long time prior to the location of Nash, Akers had knowledge of Nash's fugitive status and also was well advised of Nash's presence in Hot Springs. Galatas contended that prior to the apprehension of Nash, he suggested to "Dutch" Akers that the latter arrange to have Nash apprehended by authorities outside of Hot Springs in order that no suspicion would be directed toward him, Galatas.

On October 1, 1934, a signed statement was obtained from Galatas at Chicago, Illinois. In this statement, Galatas advised that he finally located in Hot Springs, where he followed the "confidence game". He states:

"I was arrested one day by 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives of Hot Springs, for suspicion of confidence game. I propositioned him that if he would not molest me and permit me to work the confidence game in Hot Springs I would pay him some money if I made any. No specific amount was named. There were a number of confidence men in Hot Springs at that time; it was difficult to make any money, in fact, I was not making any and 'Dutch' Akers got after me for not paying him money.

"I did not want to leave Hot Springs so I went to Frank Clark of Hot Springs, who had a slot machine racket there with the protection of the city administration. I told him my difficulty with 'Dutch' Akers and asked him whether he could get me out of jail if I were arrested. He told me he thought he could do so. John Bumer, of Indianapolis, a confidence

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man, was in Hot Springs and I began working with him. I think this was in 1931, as well as I recall. When we would make any money, Rumer would come to me with the amount of protection money for the city administration. I would give the money to Frank Clark who would make the actual payment to the city officials. A man by the name of Buick was the prosecuting attorney, Leo McLaughlin was mayor, and a man by the name of Ledgerwood was city judge. The amounts varied according to the size of the purse we could collect in a confidence undertaking. On occasions it would be \$200, \$300, \$500, and sometimes it was \$1,000.

"I want to explain here that I was getting my cut in money that was being made in the confidence game by the men named above for the protection that was extended and the payoff for this protection was through Frank Clark. Protection was paid the city administration at Hot Springs for operation of the hand book and baseball book. Twice a month my bookkeeper 'Little Jeff' (his nickname, Jefferson being his right name) would go into city court in Hot Springs, enter a plea of guilty and pay a fine of \$126.50. I, of course, would not appear in court in connection with this."

Galatas has informed that he first met Frank Nash during the late winter or early spring of 1932, and was introduced to him through Herbert Farmer. Galatas advised:

"A short time before Nash was picked up, he made a trip to Hot Springs. He stopped at my home one morning and informed me he had just arrived from Chicago. He stated to me he wanted to remain in Hot Springs for a while but if there was any danger of his being picked up he would not stay. He asked me whether I thought there was such danger and I told him I did not think so. I told him I would call 'Dutch' Akers over and let him have a talk with him if he desired. He told me to call Akers and I did and he came over. I introduced them. They were in my kitchen and I left them there. I walked into my bedroom. Francis Nash was alone. After a few minutes, Nash came into my bedroom and stated everything would be all right. Akers left the house. I did not hear the conversation. Nash remained in town for some time."

Galatas has explained that Nash was in Hot Springs two or three days before he was picked up. Galatas has also informed that he saw Nash in front of the "White Front" a few minutes before Nash was picked up; that soon thereafter he heard the hangers-on mentioning

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a kidnaping; that he then learned that three men had come up in a car, put a gun on a man and taken him away. Galatas states he then went to the police station. Before proceeding to the police station, however, Galatas states he telephoned a police officer, Joe Scott, to determine what had happened. Galatas states:

"I went to the police station and found Joe Wakelin and some other officer there. 'Dutch' Akers was at home. Someone called him and he came down. I believed Akers had fingered Nash and asked him why he had the man picked up and he denied he had anything to do with it. Akers and Chief Wakelin by telephone called the neighboring towns to stop the men. Shortly, a man called from Benton, Arkansas, and said the men had passed through and were stopped but had passed on, but he was not certain they were officers. Akers answered this call. He then called the Little Rock police and informed them there had possibly been a kidnaping. These calls were made at my suggestion."

Galatas had advised that he then got in touch with Frances Nash, the wife of Frank Nash, advising her she had better make herself scarce. At this time

"she then asked me who I thought had put the finger on her husband; that it was between two people and those two were 'Dutch' Akers and me. I denied I had anything to do with it. 'Dutch' Akers came up to my home a short time later. I called him in and told him to square himself with Nash's wife. He came in, talked to her and told her he had nothing to do with it. Akers called the Little Rock police and found the officers were supposed to be going to Joplin, Missouri, with Nash."

Galatas then goes on to explain the manner in which he took Frances Nash to Joplin, Missouri, and the efforts which were made to get in touch with Verne Miller, and his subsequent return to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the morning of June 17, 1933. Galatas states he then became a fugitive, traveling to several parts of the United States. On a return trip from Santa Monica, California, Galatas states he went by Hot Springs -

"I stopped on the outskirts of town and calling 'Dutch' Akers by telephone requested him to find out if he could make some contact with some representative of the Government in order that I could negotiate for a surrender. He told me he would see what he could do. He wanted to meet me but I did not trust him. I feared that he would double-cross me. I did not get in touch with him again because there was an ad

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"In the paper that I was to be taken dead or alive.

"I have mentioned previously that I introduced 'Dutch' Akers and Nash in my home. I do not think Akers had ever met Nash before but he knew who he was and that he was an escaped Federal prisoner. I had told Akers Nash would be in and out of town and not to bother him."

Galatas has also advised that several years ago he had an interest in a boat house on Lake Catherine near Hot Springs, with "Dutch" Akers but he gave his entire interest in this boat house to Akers. Galatas has also advised that

"On Christmas Day, 1932, as I recall, I gave a dinner at White Sulphur Springs Hotel near Hot Springs, Arkansas, there were a number of confidence men present at this dinner, together with their wives. Those I recall now attending were Dutch Christman and wife (Earl Christman and Helen Ferguson); Chappy Lee or Lehr and wife; Grossman and wife; Grimes and wife; Jim Watkins and wife. There were several other persons whose names I am unable to recall at this time. Before dinner was over 'Dutch' Akers and wife came in. A place was made for them at the table and they ate some food".

In view of the conduct of Akers in notifying various police departments in the vicinity of Arkansas to the effect that Nash had been kidnaped, the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri, expressed a strong desire to indict Akers along with others in the Kansas City Massacre case, but it was considered at that time the evidence was not strong enough to warrant a conviction, for which reason no prosecution was undertaken.

During the course of the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre case, Joe Anderson, of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, was working in Arkansas in an effort to apprehend certain fugitives who had escaped from the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, Memorial Day, 1933. Anderson advised certain Special Agents that he has the confidence of an informant, Jeffries, of Hot Springs, who has the confidence of city officials and knows what is going on there. Anderson stated that Jeffries told him that on the day of the Kansas City Massacre, June 17, 1933, he, Jeffries, saw Akers and Chief of Police Joe Bakelin drive north toward the home of Galatas in Bakelin's car with Mrs. Nash and her child; that shortly thereafter, Galatas, Mrs. Nash and the child drove toward the airport; that a day or so after the massacre, Galatas left Hot Springs, but returned shortly thereafter and was hidden out there by the city officials; that Galatas was moved from Akers' home to the home of Mayor McLaughlin.

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Anderson claimed his informant had told him Galatas would not be kept at the same house very long, that he would probably be kept in the homes of Herbert Akers, Mayor McLaughlin, Chief of Police Batelin, Judge Ledgerwood, or the Kerley Institute, which latter place Jeffries alleged has for years been a hideout for any men who were "hot".

In connection with the harboring of Galatas, Sergeant Douglas S. Catchin, Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C., advised he had been a life-long resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas. He stated that the mayor, Lee P. McLaughlin, his brother, George McLaughlin, and Chief of Detectives "Dutch" Akers were closely connected with Galatas and were probably cognizant of his whereabouts at that time.

Mr. J. C. Fox, 832 Malvern Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, having been a resident of Hot Springs for the major portion of his life, advised an Agent he believed "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives, Hot Springs, Arkansas, is Galatas' best friend and at that time knew where Galatas might be located. Fox even went so far as to state it was possible Galatas was hiding out at or near Akers' rock house located at Lake Catherine near Hot Springs. He further informed that John Young, constable at Hot Springs, had told him, Fox, that there was a house on the hill above Akers' rock house, that appeared to be very suspicious. Fox added he questioned Akers about this house and Akers told him he did not know who lived in it.

While the information furnished by Fox and Sergeant Douglas S. Catchin is by no means authentic, it nevertheless serves to point out the reputation which "Dutch" Akers bears in Hot Springs and vicinity.

During the years 1927 to 1930, Special Agent T. M. Clifford, now attached to the Portland office, was assistant District Attorney of the 13th Judicial District of Arkansas, at Camden, Arkansas. Agent Clifford has advised that during 1929 Galatas, in company with "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives, approached Sheriff A. W. Ellis, Camden, Arkansas, with a proposition to permit Galatas to operate unopposed a confidence game in Ouachita County, Arkansas, and offered as an inducement payment of \$1,000 to the Sheriff and a like sum to Special Agent Clifford, then serving as assistant District Attorney. This offer was of course refused.

In 1935, while Agent Clifford was assisting A. W. Ellis in solving certain bank robbery cases which involved a raid on an apartment in Hot Springs, Akers had the temerity to inform Sheriff Ellis, who in turn advised Agent Clifford, that Galatas had paid him, Akers, a considerable sum of money as a result of a cut-in of the

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money obtained by Calatas from confidence game and gambling concessions in and around Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the light of his experiences with Akers, Mr. Clifford came to the conclusion that Joe Wakelin, Chief of Police of Hot Springs, Arkansas, has had a "cut-in" on the operations of Calatas in Hot Springs.

During 1934, the New Orleans office had occasion to investigate an impersonation case involving Thomas Acid Mimmer. Mimmer was convicted. Mimmer had been arrested by the police department of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and later turned over to the New Orleans office. On October 22, 1934, Mimmer submitted a signed statement at New Orleans to Special Agent D. W. Magee, concerning an effort on the part of Herbert "Dutch" Akers to obtain money from Mimmer. The statement is quoted in part as follows:

"I was in my room lying on the bed when Cecil Brock (Brock) and another policeman came in saying that I was wanted at headquarters. I went down arriving at 6 P. M. When I first went into the station I was work over, then a man came in whom I was told that he was 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives. He ask me how much money I had I told him only two or three dollars. Ask me where I came from to Hot Springs. I said home by the way of New Orleans then he asked me if I would go back I told him yes. About two hours later a lawyer came to see me whom I learned was Judge Ryan telling me he could get me out for \$100. I told him if he would give me a little time I could get it. He said, he would come back to see me next day. the following day I was moved upstairs stayed there until after 9 A. M. when I was taken before Judge Akers and he ask me where all the places I stay where I was thru. I told him then before Brock he ask me whether I wanted to go back to New Orleans or stay there. if I did not want to go back if I had a \$100 he would let me go. I told him the same as I told Ryan. to wait until next day and I will try and get it. he said all right. that day I was put back with 12 men that were con men and was told by them that they could get out for \$100 the same as I was told. One of them got out that night by getting money from the day chief. the next day about 11 o'clock I was call down and Mr. Chittam (Agent Chippam) with the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, telling me that I would be taken back to New Orleans. I told him what 'Dutch' Akers told me. and he informed me that it was impossible for him to do so. that I had to go back or make bond. After that was over I went upstairs. with Brock then I was fingerprinted and picture made. while there 'Dutch' Akers came in you crazy fool dont you know better than to say anything before that man. I told him no though it was all right. I then said well what if I did pay the money out was that going to help me. he said I would have gotten you out of town before he could have."

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On March 9, 1936, Mr. Marshall Purvis of the firm Purvis and Purvis, attorneys at law, Kempner Building, Hot Springs, Arkansas, appeared at the Little Rock office. He advised that several months prior to this interview he had drawn up a will for one of his clients which named one Dr. Wright of Hot Springs, Arkansas, as a beneficiary of the will, who was to receive approximately \$15,000 in said will; that some time thereafter, the testator died, leaving approximately \$60,000 in cash which was on deposit in a bank in Sherman, Texas; that the will was properly drawn up in all respects, meeting the requirements of law not only in Texas but also in Arkansas. Mr. Purvis advised that one of the other beneficiaries of the will was a Mr. Daniels, and that after receiving the money, numerous attempts were made to blackmail both Daniels and Dr. Wright; that on one occasion, Dr. Wright was approached in Hot Springs by Mr. Bill Brandenburg, former Chief of Police at Hot Springs, now a private detective at Little Rock, Arkansas, who stated that for \$10,000 he would stop a contemplated contest of the will. This proposition was, of course, turned down. Mr. Purvis advised that at about the same time, Richard Tallman Galatas came to his law office telling him of a proposed contest of the said will, intimating that some heirs had been located, but stating that for \$10,000 he could stop everything; that this offer was refused. Galatas later returned, bringing with him a copy of the National Stolen Property Act, stating that a friend of his had shown him the Act and that the matter was being referred to the Federal Government for investigation on the theory that the \$60,000 distributed under the will was stolen money and transported in interstate commerce from Sherman, Texas, to Hot Springs, Arkansas; that at this time, Galatas offered to stop the proposed contest and all activities for the sum of \$5,000, which was refused. Mr. Purvis related that after these attempts to blackmail his clients he contacted Akers in an effort to ascertain what was happening, since he knew Akers and Galatas were on friendly terms and thought he could obtain some information from Akers due to the fact that he had represented Akers in a law suit at one time. He stated however, he was well aware of the fact Akers and his crowd ran Hot Springs and were crooked and he was not in sympathy with him. He stated when Akers came to his office he refused to discuss anything in the office and requested Purvis to meet him in his automobile, which he did, and Akers stated he was able to state what Galatas and Brandenburg were doing, and that it was a shake-down or blackmail.

Mr. Purvis then related he had noticed in recent newspaper articles that C. Floyd Huff, U. S. Commissioner of Hot Springs, had been appointed by Carl Bailey, Attorney General for the State of Arkansas, and by Governor Futrell, as a special assistant to bring suit on behalf of the State of Arkansas to set aside this will,

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based apparently on the theory that the will was invalid and because there were no heirs, the money escheated to the State of Arkansas. Purvis related it was common knowledge Galatas and Mr. Huff were very close friends and the present Attorney General, Mr. Carl Bailey, was a close friend of Galatas, as Mr. Bailey had at one time dismissed an indictment against Galatas on a non charge. The information as to C. Floyd Huff, former U. S. Commissioner, is mentioned above in view of the fact that further information concerning him will be set out hereinafter.

On June 6, 1933, Galatas, using the name Sneed, and working with another con man by the name of Frank Clark, who has been mentioned heretofore, fleeced Dr. W. A. Johnson of \$10,000 at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The old race horse trick was used in getting Dr. Johnson to bet \$10,000 on a certain race, later being advised that his horse did not win. It appears, however, that very crude tactics were used by Galatas and Clark; that they got Dr. and Mrs. Johnson into a hotel room after Johnson had obtained \$10,000 from his home in Roanoke, Virginia, and when Dr. Johnson commenced counting the money on the bed, Clark grabbed the \$10,000 out of Johnson's hand, passing it to Galatas, who was at the door, that Galatas thereupon ran out of the hotel room with the money; that Clark remained in the room with Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Galatas later returning and advising he had bet the \$10,000 on the races. After this, Clark and Galatas took Dr. and Mrs. Johnson to the train, purchasing tickets for Nashville, Tennessee. Clark and Galatas remained on the train until it started moving and then jumped off. Dr. Johnson stated he and Mrs. Johnson upon arriving at Nashville, Tennessee, immediately returned to Hot Springs and endeavored to locate Galatas and Clark; that in so doing he talked with Herbert Akers, a detective at Hot Springs, Arkansas; that Akers told him that both Clark and Galatas were in town but they had told him, Akers, that he, Dr. Johnson, had laid his \$10,000 in their lap. Akers also told Dr. Johnson that if he should say anything about this case, Clark would smash his face. It was Dr. Johnson's opinion that Detective Akers was in cahoots with Clark and Galatas. Dr. Johnson died before any prosecutive action could be entertained.

You will remember that the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas have produced numerous outlaws who have been interested in the theft of automobiles. One such case involved Elmer Mikel, in the case entitled Orville E. Ervin, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Mikel was a notorious car thief. In connection with the activities of "Lutch" Akers, he furnished the following information:

Memorandum for the Director

May 12, 1935

Mikel stated that he has never had any direct dealings with "Dutch" Akers, but he knows from his intimate contacts with the group, Clarence Stone, Clem Holman, Pete Traxler, Paul Ervin and (Bullet) Ebby, now in Little Rock prison, that "Dutch" Akers has been dealing with these automobile thieves and receiving \$250 of money each brought into Hot Springs and sold there. "Dutch" Akers works with Burt Connors, used car dealer at Hot Springs, and helps find customers for "hot" cars brought there. Akers personally locates prospective purchasers for these stolen cars among the underworld element as well as others. Mikel further stated that he is of the opinion that about 75 per cent of the city firemen, policemen and other city employees of Hot Springs are possessors of stolen cars obtained through the above mentioned source; that while he cannot prove it, he knows that U. S. Commissioner Huff of Hot Springs is connected with Akers and operated in the same manner with some of these thieves, especially Clem Holman; and that any information known to Huff was immediately conveyed by him to Akers and to persons interested; that in fact Huff is the criminal's source of information on Government matters. Mikel stated that it would be no trick to trap Huff and Akers if undercover men were put in Hot Springs to deal with them as they, especially Akers, will go any route. Mikel further informed that thieves were instructed by Akers not to steal any local cars in Hot Springs but to take cars brought in there by tourists; that Akers, in order to keep down suspicion, turns up a thief occasionally to the Government—he turned up Paul Ervin because he would not pay off or did not have the money to pay off.

Special Agent T. M. Clifford who was formerly prosecuting attorney in Arkansas, as noted above, learned at the time he resided in Arkansas that during the season at Hot Springs, members of mobs and gangsters from the East congregate there. In the event they pay tribute to "Dutch" Akers they are permitted to remain without molestation. Agent Clifford has also advised that James Pitecock, Chief of Detectives at Little Rock, Arkansas, who is one of the oldest peace officers in the State of Arkansas, is considered reliable and trustworthy; that Pitecock has on numerous occasions advised Agent Clifford that he had no confidence in Akers. Agent Clifford has also advised that all prostitutes in Hot Springs pay tribute to "Dutch" Akers, that, further, it is known that Akers has a falling for women; that he, Agent Clifford, has been informed that Akers contacts most of the prostitutes in Hot Springs personally.

In keeping with this line of thought, it is to be recalled that when I interviewed Fred Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana, he informed me he had made a survey of Hot Springs, Arkansas, prior to taking Alvin Karpis there during June, 1935, and had learned that it was possible for thieves and gangsters to hang out in Hot Springs without molestation.

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provided they commit no offenses in that city.

Your attention is directed to a news item appearing in the New York Daily Mirror of Monday, April 20, 1936, referring to the apprehension of "Lucky" Luciano, which is quoted as follows:

"April 2. Detective John Brennan spotted Luciano on Hot Springs' famous 'bathhouse' promenade, engaged in an animated conversation with Herbert 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Hot Springs Detectives.

"When Brennan flourished his warrant and announced to 'Lucky' that he was under arrest, Akers patted the gangster on the shoulder and said 'Don't worry, Charlie. I'll have the five grand in a hurry', and he did. Mr. Jacobs, who heads a gambling syndicate in Hot Springs, came puffing into the court room waving the cash.

"After Edward McLean, Dewey's assistant, and Brennan had engineered another warrant demanding his second arrest and had pointed out the seriousness of the charge on which Luciano was wanted in New York, they faced a situation which reads like fiction.

"After a two day search for the racket king, Brennan arrested him the second time, he was arraigned and held on \$200,000 bail. Akers and a bevy of Luciano's pals who crowded the court room immediately gathered around the gangster and rushed him across the street to the Hot Springs lockup. There he was treated royally, Akers himself bringing sheets, blankets, and downy pillows from the hotel across the street to make 'Lucky' comfortable.

"McLean and Brennan wanted Luciano out of the Hot Springs jurisdiction, aware that 'plenty' had been dropped by the racketeer for 'protection'. When they attempted to transfer him from the Hot Springs jail they found two deputies armed with sub-machine guns 'protecting' 'Lucky' against being 'kidnaped' by the law officers."

On February 19, 1934, Mr. Ed Monroe, Assistant Chief Special Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, called the Chicago office and advised Mr. Ladd he had recently issued a pass on the Missouri Pacific Railroad to "Dutch" Akers of Hot Springs; that it was his intention to arrange to place Akers on the payroll of the

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Missouri Pacific Railroad as a special employee during the racing season in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Monroe stated his sole purpose in so treating Akers was to cause him to be indebted to Monroe with the object that he, Monroe, would be able to obtain from Akers information as to the whereabouts of Dick Galatas.

In December, 1933, when Special Agents H. E. Andersen and H. E. Marshall were in Hot Springs, Arkansas, conducting an investigation relative to the apprehension of Galatas, contact was made with Bill Seis, Jr., who is the complainant in an antitrust case involving Leo P. McLaughlin, mayor of Hot Springs, Arkansas. It is to be noted that when the Agents proceeded to Seis's place of business they were "tailed" by Chief of Detectives Akers and Detective Cecil Brock, who parked down the street in their car while the Agents talked with Mr. Seis. Brock and Akers could readily be seen from the window of Mr. Seis's office.

Special Agents of the Bureau have been compelled to work with "Dutch" Akers on the Bremer matter in view of the fact that Karpis and Fred Hunter lived in Hot Springs for so many months previous to their final apprehension in New Orleans, Louisiana; they were likewise compelled to work with "Dutch" Akers because of the association of Fred Hunter and Alvin Karpis with Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, alias Ruth Hamm. No confidential information, however, was disclosed to "Dutch" Akers by Special Agents. "Dutch" Akers was, however, at all times advised of the importance of Grace Goldstein. The Post Office inspectors, having obtained information with regard to the association of Grace Goldstein with Alvin Karpis, had thoroughly advised "Dutch" Akers with regard to this matter. After information had been obtained to the effect that Grace Goldstein's correct name was Jewell Laverne Grayson, whose family resided in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, the Post Office inspectors, with knowledge of the confidential character of this information, imparted same to "Dutch" Akers. About this time, and after Grace Goldstein had once been interviewed by Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley, she departed from Hot Springs and contacted Karpis and Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana. During her absence, Post Office inspectors together with Herbert "Dutch" Akers, proceeded to the house of prostitution operated by Grace Goldstein at the Batterie Hotel, where a search was made of the place and where Inspector Cordrey and "Dutch" Akers vigorously interviewed all the girl inmates, including the one left in charge during the absence of Grace Goldstein. The said officers threatened them with arrest in an endeavor to obtain information from them relative to the location of Grace Goldstein or information as to when she would return. This conduct on the part of "Dutch" Akers, who was thoroughly advised of the

May 21, 1936

Importance of Grace Goldstein to the Bureau, materially interfered with the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Alvin Karpis.

When Grace Goldstein returned from her visit with Karpis and Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana, "Dutch" Akers immediately contacted her in the hope of obtaining information leading to the location of Alvin Karpis, so he could collect the reward. At this time, he furnished her with the extremely confidential information that Post Office inspectors and Special Agents had located the home of her brothers in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, and further advised her Special Agents were fully informed of the fact that Karpis had left his Great Lane dog and Ford automobile at that point. This, of course, was a willful breach of trust and confidence on the part of "Dutch" Akers.

It is also to be noted that during the investigation looking toward the location of Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, there was strong reason to believe, as will be shown hereinafter, that either "Dutch" Akers or Joe Wakelin furnished to the press in Hot Springs, Arkansas, photographs of these two women. This, again, was a serious breach of trust on the part of such officers.

You will recall that Clayton Hall furnished information to Agents of the Bureau that Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter were occupying a house on a hill at Potash Sulphur Springs near Hot Springs, Arkansas. Accordingly, the Agents and Post Office inspectors, together with Joe Anderson, of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, conducted a raid on said house on the morning of March 30, 1936. Information, however, was later obtained that Karpis, Hunter and Connie Morris, alias Ruth Hann, had fled from the said house on the evening of March 26, 1936, as a result of information furnished Connie Morris, by one Brock, a taxi driver in Hot Springs. Brock had advised Connie Morris that the Government was seeking the apprehension of Fred Hunter and Alvin Karpis and she had immediately communicated with these individuals, as a result of which advice they made their departure. Brock, the taxi driver, is a brother of Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in Charge of the Identification Unit of the Hot Springs Police Department. On March 31, 1936, Joe Anderson informed Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley and Postal Inspectors S. J. Hettrick and Cordrey that through a confidential informant in the Hot Springs Police Department, who is strongly believed to be Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in Charge of the Identification Unit, he had learned that Chief of Police Joe Wakelin of Hot Springs, had apparently taken Grace Goldstein to the Karpis-Hunter hideout on Sunday night, March 29, 1936, just prior to the raid made

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by Agents and Postal Inspectors. They are alleged to have visited the hideout between 9 and 10 P. M. on that night in order that Grace Goldstein could remove therefrom her clothing and the other woman's clothing. Joe Anderson indicated that Chief of Police Joe Wakelin had intimate relations with Grace Goldstein while stopping at the said house. At this time, Anderson indicated it would be impossible for him to disclose the identity of his informant. Although there has never been definite proof of the fact that Wakelin actually visited the hideout house with Grace Goldstein, as indicated above, it is significant to note that on May 6, 1936, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher of the Little Rock, Arkansas, office, while in Hot Springs on that date, received a telephone call from the U. S. Commissioner at that point, who stated that Wakelin had spent the night with Grace Goldstein at the house formerly occupied by Karpis and Hunter on the night preceding the raid by Agents and Postal Inspectors. There is no showing as to where the U. S. Commissioner obtained his information.

In view of the fact that on the night preceding the raid at the Karpis-Hunter hideout, some lights were seen at the said residence, and in view of information received as to the possible identity of the persons in the house at that time, Special Agent E. L. Demron of the Little Rock office made inquiry of Chief of Detectives Akers and Chief of Police Wakelin jointly as to whether they knew who the officers were who were in the said residence on the night before the raid. Whereupon, they both advised they knew nothing concerning any such incident. It is to be noted, however, that Akers was later interviewed by Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office at which time Akers advised that he understood information had been obtained by the Bureau that Chief of Police Wakelin and Grace Goldstein had been in the Woodcock house on Sunday night shortly prior to the raid, that he, Akers, had thought the matter over and was contemplating going to the Chief and telling him that if such was a fact, to lay the cards on the table as the Government was sure "to get under it". But such a procedure was not, in his opinion, advisable in view of his position, so he said nothing to the Chief. At this time, Akers did not specifically state that Wakelin and Grace Goldstein were in the Woodcock house on the night before the raid, but intimated such was the fact.

Joe Anderson of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, has advised Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office that he, Anderson, received information from a confidential informant that on one occasion Chief of Police Wakelin had exchanged license plates with Grace Goldstein and she made a trip into Oklahoma; that the informant changed the plates, and the Chief had him put Grace Goldstein's plates

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on his personal car; that Mrs. Bakelin wanted to use the car for something and the informant quickly obtained the Chief's license plates from Grace Goldstein and put them back on his car. Anderson stated that the informant told him that on Sunday night (the night preceding the raid), Grace Goldstein came by the police station, picked up Bakelin and they went for a ride. It was Anderson's opinion that the Chief and Grace Goldstein were the parties in the Woodcock residence on that night.

On May 6, 1936, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher of the Little Rock office dispatched a letter to Mr. E. J. Connelley, a copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau, containing information with regard to an interview had by him with Akers and Bakelin. At the time of that conversation, Fletcher questioned Akers regarding a newspaper article which appeared in the Arkansas Gazette under Hot Springs date line on May 5, 1936. Fletcher could get no definite statement from Akers that Akers had been responsible for furnishing this information to the newspaper. However, Akers did not deny that he had. As to the photographs of Connie Morris and Grace Goldstein which appeared in the newspaper, Akers admitted to Fletcher that he had furnished a reporter with a photograph of Connie Morris but he had not furnished the photograph of Grace Goldstein. Akers explained that the photograph of the Goldstein woman was undoubtedly obtained by the newspaper reporter from one of her girls, at the Hatterie Hotel. This is undoubtedly a deliberate lie on the part of Akers, since he was in possession of the same photograph that was in the possession of Bureau Agents and Postal Inspectors. The photograph to which reference is made is the one of Grace Goldstein sitting on the bumper of an automobile, and while the automobile does not appear in the newspaper photograph, the pose of Grace Goldstein is identical with that in the photograph in the possession of the Bureau Agents.

At this time, Akers ventured the opinion that Grace Goldstein had been "snatched" by Bureau Agents and was being held until such time as she furnished information as to the whereabouts of Karpis and Hunter. Fletcher advised he felt that certain of the Bureau officials who were well aware of the activities of certain parties in Hot Springs also felt that there were persons at Hot Springs who would be far more interested in having Grace Goldstein leave Hot Springs than would the Agents of this Bureau, and that it was entirely possible that those persons had been responsible for her leaving through the fear that if she remained in Hot Springs, our Agents might possibly question her, in which event she might furnish information as to the activities of those persons to whom Fletcher referred.

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Joe Makelin, when questioned with respect to the article, advised Fletcher he did not give this information to the newspaper and had not seen the newspaper containing this article, although he took the paper and presumed it was there in his office. He likewise denied he had possession of the photographs of Connie Morris or Grace Goldstein, and further denied giving them to the papers. During this conversation, Makelin mentioned several times two photographs appearing in the paper and showed every evidence and full knowledge of what was in the newspaper, at the same time denying he had seen it. At this time, Fletcher advised Makelin that Bureau officials were firmly convinced that certain persons in Hot Springs were well aware of the fact that Karpis and Hunter were in Hot Springs a considerable period of time prior to the raid of the Woodcock house and it was not at all unlikely that these persons would be called upon to explain why they had not given the Bureau the benefit of their knowledge. Whenever Chief Makelin found himself in "hot water" and unable to answer questions put to him by Fletcher, he found it necessary to return to the court room where he felt he would be required as a witness.

When Akers was informed by Fletcher that it was possible the Bureau would prosecute certain individuals in Hot Springs, who had information as to the presence of Karpis and Hunter, Akers assumed a pleased attitude and stated he knew exactly what Fletcher was talking about—he had talked with Joe Makelin about this and told him that if he had at any time been at the Woodcock house, as Akers suspected he had, he thought Makelin should immediately inform Agents of this Bureau in order to save himself as much embarrassment as possible.

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated May 7, 1936, from the Little Rock office reflecting the results of a conversation between Special Agent in Charge Fletcher and Joe Makelin and Herbert "Lutch" Akers. This conversation was held as a result of a telegram which Akers had sent to Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office, in which Akers advised he had learned the location of a lock box of certain parties in whom the Bureau was interested. During this conversation, Fletcher learned that the lock box was located in the Arkansas National Bank, and that Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris had been seen on numerous occasions going into said bank. Fletcher informed Akers that this information was already in the possession of this Bureau and no action was being taken by the Little Rock office in the absence of Bureau instructions; and that in view of the fact that the Director had given no instructions to pick up anyone in connection with this case, Fletcher advised Akers he wanted it made

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perfectly clear to Akers that he, Akers, should not pick up Grace Goldstein or Connie Morris or any other person with the view he was aiding the Bureau in any manner. Akers then in boisterous tones asked Fletcher whether it was not the purpose of the Bureau to arrest Grace Goldstein; whereupon Fletcher informed him he did not know what the Director's wishes were in the matter. Akers then replied he felt if we did not pick up Grace Goldstein we might as well release Karpis. Fletcher then said to Akers, in the presence of Joe Wakelin and others, the Director would not tolerate his picking up Grace Goldstein or Connie Morris for this Bureau, in that Fletcher felt the Director was perfectly capable of picking up these parties if he cares to do so without any help from him or anyone else, which was done in the case of Alvin Karpis. Akers then in a most vulgar and obscene manner informed Fletcher that he would pick up anyone he liked and in effect said the Director would have nothing to do with whom he picked up. His exact language was so obscene that Fletcher was unable to relate it in his communication. Akers seemed inclined to carry on this argument but was informed by Fletcher that it was not his purpose to engage in any argument and that the only action he, Fletcher, intended to take was to communicate with the Director and inform him of the exact language used by Akers. At this point, Akers indicated to Fletcher that in the future he would not cooperate with this Bureau; at which time, Fletcher informed Akers that if his cooperation in the future was no better than it had been in the past, the Bureau's loss would possibly not be very great. Before leaving Hot Springs, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher called upon Leo P. McLaughlin, mayor of Hot Springs, and advised him of the attitude of "Butch" Akers. McLaughlin stated that undoubtedly Akers lost his temper, being angry over the thought that Grace Goldstein could have furnished him information as to the whereabouts of Karpis and Hunter and failed to do so, thus making Akers lose his chance of collecting the reward in this case.

Upon Fletcher's return to the Little Rock office, he was advised by his chief clerk that Akers had attempted to reach him by long distance telephone. Fletcher then called Akers on the telephone at which time Akers informed Fletcher he was truly sorry for what had occurred and the only excuse he had to offer was that he had just read the Tulsa newspaper article which placed the blame on the Hot Springs Police Department for the escape of Karpis and Hunter at the time of the raid on the Woodcock house. He requested Fletcher to refrain from informing the Director of the message he had sent to the Director and to let the matter drop. He informed Fletcher that it was always his purpose to cooperate with this Bureau and its agents and that he has always done so; he did not want Fletcher to feel that he had any personal feeling against Fletcher whatsoever; that he only

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wished to be afforded the opportunity of continuing his contacts with Agents of the Bureau and Fletcher, personally, and that he would show the Agents that he was sincere in his regrets. Akers informed Fletcher that he was at that time preparing a letter to the Director offering his apology and that he would send the letter over to Fletcher in order that Fletcher might have information as to its contents before it was mailed. You will recall the receipt of this letter, it having been mailed under obscure cover. Fletcher likewise transmitted to the Bureau the original of a letter which Akers had directed to him, which is dated May 6, 1936, and is quoted herewith as follows:

"Police Department
Joe Wakelin
Chief of Police

"Agent Fletcher
Department of Justice
Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Dear Fletcher:

"I am truly sorry of the occurrence between you and myself today and you will note from the enclosed letter to Mr. Hoover that I am explaining the facts as best I recall them and if I am in error ask that you write the true facts that Mr. Hoover may be fully informed. I want to assure you there is nothing personal in this matter either between you, Mr. Leacock, Mr. Hoover or any of the Agents and I trust it will be overlooked this time and I be given opportunity to prove my friendship.

"Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers

"P. S. Will you please mail enclosed letter in to Mr. Hoover after you have noted contents."

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Herbert Akers dated May 2, 1936, in regard to the payment of reward on Alvin Karpis:

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1272 1-2
"Would appreciate if you would investigate services rendered by me dating back to last October and continued through this date, and if my services justify I would like to enter this claim for reward. Trusting this request is not out of order and that I may be able to serve you as efficiently as I have tried in the past, I am

"Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers

Chief of Detectives."

The Bureau by letter dated May 11, 1936, advised Akers that he was in no way entitled to any portion of the reward.

Respectfully,

K. E. McIntire.

KRM:AF

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2775

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Herbert "Dutch" Akers
and Joe Bakelin

~~As you know,~~ Herbert "Dutch" Akers is ^{formerly} Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department, while Joe Bakelin is Chief of Police in that city. Akers first came to the attention of this Bureau prominently during the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Frank Nash, escaped Federal prisoner. ~~You will recall that~~ by virtue of certain arrangements made at that time, Akers furnished information leading to the location of Nash. Akers was at that time Chief of Detectives at Hot Springs, Arkansas. ~~You will remember that~~ the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre cast serious reflections upon the character and conduct of Akers. After the apprehension of Richard Tallman Galatas, he furnished information to the Bureau indicating that for a long time prior to the location of Nash, Akers had knowledge of Nash's fugitive status and also was well advised of Nash's presence in Hot Springs. Galatas contended that prior to the apprehension of Nash, he suggested to "Dutch" Akers that they arrange to have Nash apprehended by authorities outside of Hot Springs in order that no suspicion would be directed toward him, etc.

On October 1, 1934, a signed statement was obtained from ~~at~~ Chicago, Illinois. In this statement, Galatas advised ~~th~~ ^{he} was located in Hot Springs, where he followed the "game". He states:

"I was arrested one day by 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives of Hot Springs, for suspicion of confidence game. I propositioned him that if he would not molest me and permit me to work the confidence game in Hot Springs I would pay him some money if I made any. No specific amount was named. There were a number of confidence men in Hot Springs at that time; it was difficult to make any money, in fact, I was not making any and 'Dutch' Akers got after me for not paying him money.

"I did not want to leave Hot Springs so I went to Frank Clark of Hot Springs, who had a slot machine racket there with the protection of the city administration. I told him my difficulty with 'Dutch' Akers and asked him whether he could get me out of jail if I were arrested. He told me he thought he could do so. John Ruzar, of Indianapolis, a confidence

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man, was in Hot Springs and I began working with him. I think this was in 1931, as well as I recall. When we would make any money, Miner would come to me with the amount of protection money for the city administration. I would give the money to Frank Clark who would make the actual payment to the city officials. A man by the name of Baick was the prosecuting attorney, Leo McLaughlin was mayor, and a man by the name of Ledgerwood was city judge. The amounts varied according to the size of the purse we would collect in a confidence undertaking. On occasions it would be \$200, \$300, \$500, and sometimes it was \$1,000. 27253

"I want to explain here that I was getting my cut in money that was being made in the confidence game by the men named above for the protection that was extended and the payoff for this protection was through Frank Clark. Protection was paid the city administration at Hot Springs for operation of the hand book and baseball book. Twice a month my bookkeeper 'Little Jeff' (his nickname, Jefferson being his right name) would go into city court in Hot Springs, enter a plea of guilty and pay a fine of \$126.50. I, of course, would not appear in court in connection with this."

Gelatas has informed that he first met Frank Nash during the late winter or early spring of 1932, and was introduced to him through Herbert Farmer. Gelatas advised:

"A short time before Nash was picked up, he made a trip to Hot Springs. He stopped at my home one morning and informed me he had just arrived from Chicago. He stated to me he wanted to remain in Hot Springs for a while but if there was any danger of his being picked up he would not stay. He asked me whether I thought there was such danger and I told him I did not think so. I told him I would call 'Dutch' Akers over and let him have a talk with him if he desired. He told me to call Akers and I did and he came over. I introduced them. They were in my kitchen and I left them there. I walked into my bedroom. Frances Nash was along. After a few minutes, Nash came into my bedroom and stated everything would be all right. Akers left the house. I did not hear the conversation. Nash remained in town for some time."

Gelatas has explained that Nash was in Hot Springs two or three days before he was picked up. Gelatas has also informed that he saw Nash in front of the "White Front" a few minutes before Nash was picked up; that soon thereafter he heard the hangers-on mentioning

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a kidnaping; that he then learned that three men had come up in a car, put a gun on a man and taken him away. Galatas states he then went to the police station. Before proceeding to the police station, however, Galatas states he telephoned a police officer, Joe Scott, to determine what had happened. Galatas states:

"I went to the police station and found Joe Wakelin and some other officer there. 'Dutch' Akers was at home. Someone called him and he came down. I believed Akers had fingered Nash and asked him why he had the man picked up and he denied he had anything to do with it. Akers and Chief Wakelin by telephone called the neighboring towns to stop the men. Shortly, a man called from Benton, Arkansas, and said the men had passed through and were stopped but had passed on, but he was not certain they were officers. Akers answered this call. He then called the Little Rock police and informed them there had possibly been a kidnaping. These calls were made at my suggestion."

Galatas had advised that he then got in touch with Frances Nash, the wife of Frank Nash, advising her she had better make herself scarce. At this time

"she then asked me who I thought had put the finger on her husband; that it was between two people and those two were 'Dutch' Akers and me. I denied I had anything to do with it. 'Dutch' Akers came up to my home a short time later. I called him in and told him to square himself with Nash's wife. He came in, talked to her and told her he had nothing to do with it. Akers called the Little Rock police and found the officers were supposed to be going to Joplin, Missouri, with Nash."

Galatas then goes on to explain the manner in which he took Frances Nash to Joplin, Missouri, and the efforts which were made to get in touch with Verne Miller, and his subsequent return to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the morning of June 17, 1933. Galatas states he then became a fugitive, traveling to several parts of the United States. On a return trip from Santa Monica, California, Galatas states he went by Hot Springs -

"I stopped on the outskirts of town and calling 'Dutch' Akers by telephone requested him to find out if he could make some connect one with some representative of the Government in order that I could negotiate for a surrender. He told me he would see what he could do. He wanted to meet me but I did not trust him. I feared that he would double-cross me. I did not get in touch with him again because there was an ad

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"in the paper that I was to be taken dead or alive.

"I have mentioned previously that I introduced 'Dutch' Akers and Nash in my home. I do not think Akers had ever met Nash before but he knew who he was and that he was an escaped Federal prisoner. I said to Akers Nash would be in and out of town and not to bother him."

Galatas has also advised that several years ago he had an interest in a boat house on Lake Catherine near Hot Springs, with "Dutch" Akers but he gave his entire interest in this boat house to Akers. Galatas has also advised that

"On Christmas Day, 1932, as I recall, I gave a dinner at White Sulphur Springs Hotel near Hot Springs, Arkansas, there were a number of confidence men present at this dinner, together with their wives. Those I recall now attending were Dutch Christman and wife (Earl Christman and Helen Ferguson); Chappy Lee or Lehr and wife; Grossman and wife; Grimes and wife; Jim Watkins and wife. There were several other persons whose names I am unable to recall at this time. Before dinner was over 'Dutch' Akers and wife came in. A place was made for them at the table and they ate some food".

In view of the conduct of Akers in notifying various police departments in the vicinity of Arkansas to the effect that Nash had been kidnaped, the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri, expressed a strong desire to indict Akers along with others in the Kansas City Massacre case, but it was considered at that time the evidence was not strong enough to warrant a conviction, for which reason no prosecution was undertaken.

During the course of the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre case, Joe Anderson, of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, was working in Arkansas in an effort to apprehend certain fugitives who had escaped from the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, Memorial Day, 1933. Anderson advised certain Special Agents that he has the confidence of an informant, Jeffries, of Hot Springs, who has the confidence of city officials and knows what is going on there. Anderson stated that Jeffries told him that on the day of the Kansas City Massacre, June 17, 1933, he, Jeffries, saw Akers and Chief of Police Joe Bakelin drive north toward the home of Galatas in Bakelin's car with Mrs. Nash and her child; that shortly thereafter, Galatas, Mrs. Nash and the child drove toward the airport; that a day or so after the massacre, Galatas left Hot Springs, but returned shortly thereafter and was hidden out there by the city officials; that Galatas was moved from Akers' home to the home of Mayor McLaughlin.

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Anderson claimed his informant had told him Galatas would not be kept at the same house very long, that he would probably be kept in the homes of Herbert Akers, Mayor McLaughlin, Chief of Police Wakelin, Judge Ledgerswood, or the Keelby Institute, which latter place Jeffries alleged has for years been a hideout for any men who were "hot".

In connection with the harboring of Galatas, Sergeant Douglas S. Catchin, Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C., advised he had been a life-long resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas. He stated that the mayor, Leo P. McLaughlin, his brother, George McLaughlin, and Chief of Detectives "Dutch" Akers were closely connected with Galatas and were probably cognizant of his whereabouts at that time.

Mr. J. C. Fox, 832 Malvern Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, having been a resident of Hot Springs for the major portion of his life, advised an Agent he believed "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives, Hot Springs, Arkansas, is Galatas' best friend and at that time knew where Galatas might be located. Fox even went so far as to state it was possible Galatas was hiding out at or near Akers' rock house located at Lake Catherine near Hot Springs. He further inferred that John Young, constable at Hot Springs, had told him, Fox, that there was a house on the hill above Akers' rock house, that appeared to be very suspicious. Fox added he questioned Akers about this house and Akers told him he did not know who lived in it.

While the information furnished by Fox and Sergeant Douglas S. Catchin is by no means authentic, it nevertheless serves to point out the reputation which "Dutch" Akers bears in Hot Springs and vicinity.

During the years 1927 to 1930, Special Agent T. M. Clifford, now attached to the Portland office, was assistant District Attorney of the 13th Judicial District of Arkansas, at Camden, Arkansas. Agent Clifford has advised that during 1929 Galatas, in company with "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives, approached Sheriff A. W. Ellis, Camden, Arkansas, with a proposition to permit Galatas to operate unopposed a confidence game in Ouachita County, Arkansas, and offered as an inducement payment of \$1,000 to the Sheriff and a like sum to Special Agent Clifford, then serving as assistant District Attorney. This offer was of course refused.

In 1935, while Agent Clifford was assisting A. W. Ellis in solving certain bank robbery cases which involved a raid on an apartment in Hot Springs, Akers had the temerity to inform Sheriff Ellis, who in turn advised Agent Clifford, that Galatas had paid him, Akers, a considerable sum of money as a result of a cut-in of the

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money obtained by Galatas from confidence games and gambling concessions in and around Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the light of his experiences with Akers, Mr. Clifford came to the conclusion that Joe Wakelin, Chief of Police of Hot Springs, Arkansas, has had a "cut-in" on the operations of Galatas in Hot Springs.

During 1934, the New Orleans office had occasion to investigate an impersonation case involving Thomas Acid Minner. Minner was convicted. Minner had been arrested by the police department of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and later turned over to the New Orleans office. On October 22, 1934, Minner submitted a signed statement at New Orleans to Special Agent D. W. Magee, concerning an effort on the part of Herbert "Dutch" Akers to obtain money from Minner. The statement is quoted in part as follows:

"I was in my room lying on the bed when Cecil Brock (Brock) and another policeman came in saying that I was wanted at headquarters. I went down arriving at 6 P. M. When I first went into the station I was work over, then a man came in whom I was told that he was 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives. He ask me how much money I had I told him only two or three dollars. Ask me where I came from to Hot Springs. I said here by the way of New Orleans then he asked me if I would go with I told him yes. About two hours later a lawyer came to see me whom I learned was Judge Ryan telling me he could get me out for \$100. I told him if he would give me a little time I could get it. He said, he would come back to see me next day. the following day I was moved upstairs stayed there until after 9 A. M. when I was taken before Judge Akers and he ask me where all the place I stay where I was thru. I told him then before Brock he ask me whether I wanted to go back to New Orleans or stay there. if I did not want to go back if I had a \$100 he would let me go. I told him the same as I told Ryan. to wait until next day and I will try and get it. he said all right. that day I was put back with 10 men that were con men and was told by them that they could get out for \$100 the same as I was told. One of them got out that night by getting money from the day chief. the next day about 11 o'clock I was call down and Mr. Chitman (Agent Chippman) with the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, telling me that I would be taken back to New Orleans. I told him what 'Dutch' Akers told me. and he informed me that it was impossible for him to do so. that I had to go back or make bond. After that was over I went upstairs. with Brock then I was fingerprinted and picture made. while there 'Dutch' Akers came in you crazy fool dont you know better than to say anything before that man. I told him no though it was all right. I then said well what if I did pay the money out was that going to help me. he said I would have gotten you out of town before he could have."

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On March 9, 1936, Mr. Marshall Purvis of the firm Purvis and Purvis, attorneys at law, Kempner Building, Hot Springs, Arkansas, appeared at the Little Rock office. He advised that several months prior to this interview he had drawn up a will for one of his clients which named one Dr. Wright of Hot Springs, Arkansas, as a beneficiary of the will, who was to receive approximately \$15,000 in said will; that some time thereafter, the testator died, leaving approximately \$60,000 in cash which was on deposit in a bank in Sherman, Texas; that the will was properly drawn up in all respects, meeting the requirements of law not only in Texas but also in Arkansas. Mr. Purvis advised that one of the other beneficiaries of the will was a Mr. Daniels, and that after receiving the money, numerous attempts were made to blackmail both Daniels and Dr. Wright; that on one occasion, Dr. Wright was approached in Hot Springs by Mr. Bill Brandenburg, former Chief of Police at Hot Springs, now a private detective at Little Rock, Arkansas, who stated that for \$10,000 he would stop a contemplated contest of the will. This proposition was, of course, turned down. Mr. Purvis advised that at about the same time, Richard Tallman Galatas came to his law office telling him of a proposed contest of the said will, intimating that some heirs had been located, but stating that for \$10,000 he could stop everything; that this offer was refused. Galatas later returned, bringing with him a copy of the National Stolen Property Act, stating that a friend of his had shown him the Act and that the matter was being referred to the Federal Government for investigation on the theory that the \$60,000 distributed under the will was stolen money and transported in interstate commerce from Sherman, Texas, to Hot Springs, Arkansas; that at this time, Galatas offered to stop the proposed contest and all activities for the sum of \$5,000, which was refused. Mr. Purvis related that after these attempts to blackmail his clients he contacted Akers in an effort to ascertain what was happening, since he knew Akers and Galatas were on friendly terms and thought he could obtain some information from Akers due to the fact that he had represented Akers in a law suit at one time. He stated however, he was well aware of the fact Akers and his crowd ran Hot Springs and were crooked and he was not in sympathy with him. He stated when Akers came to his office he refused to discuss anything in the office and requested Purvis to meet him in his automobile, which he did, and Akers stated he was able to state what Galatas and Brandenburg were doing, and that it was a shake-down or blackmail.

Mr. Purvis then related he had noticed in recent newspaper articles that C. Floyd Huff, U. S. Commissioner of Hot Springs, had been appointed by Carl Bailey, Attorney General for the State of Arkansas, and by Governor Futrell, as a special assistant to bring suit on behalf of the State of Arkansas to set aside this will,

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based apparently on the theory that the will was invalid and because there were no heirs, the money escheated to the State of Arkansas. Purvis related it was common knowledge Galatas and Mr. Huff were very close friends and the present Attorney General, Mr. Carl Bailey, was a close friend of Galatas, as Mr. Bailey had at one time dismissed an indictment against Galatas on a non charge. The information as to C. Floyd Huff, former U. S. Commissioner, is mentioned above in view of the fact that further information concerning him will be set out hereinafter.

On June 6, 1933, Galatas, using the name Sneed, and working with another con man by the name of Frank Clark, who has been mentioned hereinbefore, fleeced Dr. W. A. Johnson of \$10,000 at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The old race horse trick was used in getting Dr. Johnson to bet \$10,000 on a certain race, later being advised that his horse did not win. It appears, however, that very crude tactics were used by Galatas and Clark; that they got Dr. and Mrs. Johnson into a hotel room after Johnson had obtained \$10,000 from his home in Roanoke, Virginia, and when Dr. Johnson commenced counting the money on the bed, Clark grabbed the \$10,000 out of Johnson's hand, passing it to Galatas, who was at the door, that Galatas thereupon ran out of the hotel room with the money; that Clark remained in the room with Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Galatas later returning and advising he had bet the \$10,000 on the races. After this, Clark and Galatas took Dr. and Mrs. Johnson to the train, purchasing tickets for Nashville, Tennessee. Clark and Galatas remained on the train until it started moving and then jumped off. Dr. Johnson stated he and Mrs. Johnson upon arriving at Nashville, Tennessee, immediately returned to Hot Springs and endeavored to locate Galatas and Clark; that in so doing he talked with Herbert Akers, a detective at Hot Springs, Arkansas; that Akers told him that both Clark and Galatas were in town but they had told him, Akers, that he, Dr. Johnson, had laid his \$10,000 in their lap. Akers also told Dr. Johnson that if he should say anything about this case, Clark would mash his face. It was Dr. Johnson's opinion that Detective Akers was in cahoots with Clark and Galatas. Dr. Johnson died before any prosecutive action could be entertained.

✓ You will remember that the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas have produced numerous outlaws who have been interested in the theft of automobiles. One such person involved Elmer Nikel, in the case entitled Orville E. Ervin; National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Nikel was a notorious car thief. In connection with the activities of "Lutch" Akers, he furnished the following information:

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Mikel stated that he has never had any direct dealings with "Dutch" Akers, but he knows from his intimate contacts with Joe Stone, Clarence Stone, Clem Holman, Pete Traxler, Paul Ervin and W. L. (Bullet) Ebby, now in Little Rock prison, that "Dutch" Akers has been dealing with these automobile thieves and receiving \$50 on every car brought into Hot Springs and sold there. "Dutch" Akers works with one Burt Conners, used car dealer at Hot Springs, and helps find customers for "hot" cars brought there. Akers personally locates prospective purchasers for these stolen cars among the underworld element as well as others. Mikel further stated that he is of the opinion that about 75 per cent of the city firemen, policemen and other city employees of Hot Springs are possessors of stolen cars obtained through the above mentioned source; that while he cannot prove it, he knows that U. S. Commissioner Huff of Hot Springs is connected with Akers and operates in the same manner with some of these thieves, especially Clem Holman; and that any information known to Huff was immediately conveyed by him to Akers and to persons interested; that in fact Huff is the criminal's source of information on Government matters. Mikel stated that it would be no trick to trap Huff and Akers if undercover men were put in Hot Springs to deal with them as they, especially Akers, will go any route. Mikel further informed that thieves were instructed by Akers not to steal any local cars in Hot Springs but to take cars brought in there by tourists; that Akers, in order to keep down suspicion, turns up a thief occasionally to the Government—he turned up Paul Ervin because he would not pay off or did not have the money to pay off.

Special Agent T. M. Clifford who was formerly prosecuting attorney in Arkansas, as noted above, learned at the time he resided in Arkansas that during the season at Hot Springs, members of mobs and gangsters from the East congregate there. In the event they pay tribute to "Dutch" Akers they are permitted to remain without molestation. Agent Clifford has also advised that James Pitcock, Chief of Detectives at Little Rock, Arkansas, who is one of the oldest peace officers in the State of Arkansas, is considered reliable and trustworthy; that Pitcock has on numerous occasions advised Agent Clifford that he had no confidence in Akers. Agent Clifford has also advised that all prostitutes in Hot Springs pay tribute to "Dutch" Akers, that, further, it is known that Akers has a falling for women; that as, Agent Clifford, has been informed that Akers contacts most of the prostitutes in Hot Springs personally.

In keeping with this line of thought, it is to be recalled that when I interviewed Fred Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana, he informed me he had made a survey of Hot Springs, Arkansas, prior to taking Alvin Karpis there during June, 1935, and had learned that it was possible for thieves and gangsters to hang out in Hot Springs without molestation.

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provided they commit no offenses in that city.

~~Your attention is directed to~~ news item appearing in the New York Daily Mirror of Monday, April 20, 1936, referring to the apprehension of "Lucky" Luciano, which is quoted as follows:

"April 2. Detective John Brennan spotted Luciano on Hot Springs' famous 'bathhouse' promenade, engaged in an animated conversation with Herbert 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Hot Springs Detectives.

"When Brennan flourished his warrant and announced to 'Lucky' that he was under arrest, Akers patted the gangster on the shoulder and said 'Don't worry, Charlie. I'll have the five grand in a hurry', and he did. Mr. Jacobs, who heads a gambling syndicate in Hot Springs, came puffing into the court room waving the cash.

"After Edward McLean, Devey's assistant, and Brennan had engineered another warrant demanding his second arrest and had pointed out the seriousness of the charge on which Luciano was wanted in New York, they faced a situation which reads like fiction.

"After a two day search for the racket king, Brennan arrested him the second time, he was arraigned and held on \$200,000 bail. Akers and a bevy of Luciano's pals who crowded the court room immediately gathered around the gangster and rushed him across the street to the Hot Springs lookout: there he was treated royally, Akers himself bringing sheets, blankets, and downy pillows from the hotel across the street to make 'Lucky' comfortable.

"McLean and Brennan wanted Luciano out of the Hot Springs jurisdiction, aware that 'plenty' had been dropped by the racketeer for 'protection'. When they attempted to transfer him from the Hot Springs jail they found two deputies armed with sub-machine guns 'protecting' 'Lucky' against being 'kidnaped' by the law officers."

On February 19, 1934, Mr. Ed Monroe, Assistant Chief Special Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, called the Chicago office and advised ~~that~~ he had recently issued a pass on the Missouri Pacific Railroad to "Dutch" Akers of Hot Springs; that it was his intention to arrange to place Akers on the payroll of the

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Missouri Pacific Railroad as a special employee during the racing season in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Monroe stated his sole purpose in so treating Akers was to cause him to be indebted to Monroe with the object that he, Monroe, would be able to obtain from Akers information as to the whereabouts of Dick Galatas.

In December, 1933, when Special Agents H. E. Andersen and H. E. Marshall were in Hot Springs, Arkansas, conducting an investigation relative to the apprehension of Galatas, contact was made with Bill Seis, Jr., who is the complainant in an antitrust case involving Leo P. McLaughlin, mayor of Hot Springs, Arkansas. It is to be noted that when the Agents proceeded to Seis's place of business they were "tailed" by Chief of Detectives Akers and Detective Cecil Brock, who parked down the street in their car while the Agents talked with Mr. Seis. Brock and Akers could readily be seen from the window of Mr. Seis's office.

Special Agents of the Bureau ^{were} ~~have been~~ compelled to work with "Dutch" Akers on the Bremer matter in view of the fact that Karpis and Fred Hunter lived in Hot Springs for so many months previous to their final apprehension in New Orleans, Louisiana; they were likewise compelled to work with "Dutch" Akers because of the association of Fred Hunter and Alvin Karpis with Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, ~~alias Dutch Hench~~. No confidential information, however, was disclosed to "Dutch" Akers by Special Agents. "Dutch" Akers was, however, at all times advised of the importance of Grace Goldstein. The Post Office inspectors, having obtained information with regard to the association of Grace Goldstein with Alvin Karpis, had thoroughly advised "Dutch" Akers with regard to this matter. After information had been obtained to the effect that Grace Goldstein's correct name was Jewell Laverne Grayson, whose family resided in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, the Post Office inspectors, with knowledge of the confidential character of this information, imparted same to "Dutch" Akers. About this time, and after Grace Goldstein had once been interviewed by Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley, she departed from Hot Springs and contacted Karpis and Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana. During her absence, Post Office inspectors together with Herbert "Dutch" Akers, proceeded to the house of prostitution operated by Grace Goldstein at the Batterie Hotel, where a search was made of the place and where Inspector Cordrey and "Dutch" Akers vigorously interviewed all the girl inmates, including the one left in charge during the absence of Grace Goldstein. The said officers threatened them with arrest in an endeavor to obtain information from them relative to the location of Grace Goldstein or information as to when she would return. This conduct on the part of "Dutch" Akers, who was thoroughly advised of the

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importance of Grace Goldstein to the Bureau, materially interfered with the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Alvin Karpis.

When Grace Goldstein returned from her visit with Karpis and Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana, "Dutch" Akers immediately contacted her in the hope of obtaining information leading to the location of Alvin Karpis, so he could collect the reward. At this time, he furnished her with the extremely confidential information that Post Office inspectors and Special Agents had located the home of her brothers in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, and further advised her Special Agents were fully informed of the fact that Karpis had left his Great Dane dog and Ford automobile at that point. This, of course, was a willful breach of trust and confidence on the part of "Dutch" Akers.

~~It is also to be noted that~~ During the investigation looking toward the location of Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, there was strong reason to believe, ~~as will be shown hereinafter,~~ that either "Dutch" Akers or Joe Wakelin furnished to the press in Hot Springs, Arkansas, photographs of these two women. This, again, was a serious breach of trust on the part of such officers.

~~You will recall that~~ Clayton Hall furnished information to Agents of the Bureau that Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter were occupying a house on a hill at Potash Sulphur Springs near Hot Springs, Arkansas. Accordingly, the Agents and Post Office inspectors, together with Joe Anderson, of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, conducted a raid on said house on the morning of March 30, 1936. Information, however, was later obtained that Karpis, Hunter and Connie Morris, alias Ruth Hann, had fled from the said house on the evening of March 26, 1936, as a result of information furnished Connie Morris, by one Brock, a taxi driver in Hot Springs. Brock had advised Connie Morris that the Government was seeking the apprehension of Fred Hunter and Alvin Karpis and she had immediately communicated with these individuals, as a result of which advice they made their departure. Brock, the taxi driver, is a brother of Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in Charge of the Identification Unit of the Hot Springs Police Department. On March 31, 1936, Joe Anderson informed Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley and Postal Inspectors S. J. Hettrick and Cardrey that through a confidential informant in the Hot Springs Police Department, who is strongly believed to be Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in Charge of the Identification Unit, he had learned that Chief of Police Joe Wakelin of Hot Springs, had apparently taken Grace Goldstein to the Karpis-Hunter hideout on Sunday night, March 29, 1936, just prior to the raid made

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by Agents and Postal Inspectors. They are alleged to have visited the hideout between 9 and 10 P. M. on that night in order that Grace Goldstein could remove therefrom her clothing and the other woman's clothing. Joe Anderson indicated that Chief of Police Joe Wakelin had intimate relations with Grace Goldstein while stopping at the said house. At this time, Anderson indicated it would be impossible for him to disclose the identity of his informant. Although there has never been definite proof of the fact that Wakelin actually visited the hideout house with Grace Goldstein, as indicated above, it is significant to note that on May 6, 1936, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher of the Little Rock, Arkansas, office, while in Hot Springs on that date, received a telephone call from the U. S. Commissioner at that point, who stated that Wakelin had spent the night with Grace Goldstein at the house formerly occupied by Karpis and Hunter on the night preceding the raid by Agents and Postal Inspectors. There is no showing as to where the U. S. Commissioner obtained his information.

In view of the fact that on the night preceding the raid at the Karpis-Hunter hideout, some lights were seen at the said residence, and in view of information received as to the possible identity of the persons in the house at that time, Special Agent E. L. Darron of the Little Rock office made inquiry of Chief of Detectives Akers and Chief of Police Wakelin jointly as to whether they knew who the officers were who were in the said residence on the night before the raid. Whereupon, they both advised they knew nothing concerning any such incident. It is to be noted, however, that Akers was later interviewed by Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office at which time Akers advised that he understood information had been obtained by the Bureau that Chief of Police Wakelin and Grace Goldstein had been in the Woodcock house on Sunday night shortly prior to the raid, that he, Akers, had thought the matter over and was contemplating going to the Chief and telling him that if such was a fact, to lay the cards on the table as the Government was sure "to get under it". But such a procedure was not, in his opinion, advisable in view of his position, so he said nothing to the Chief. At this time, Akers did not specifically state that Wakelin and Grace Goldstein were in the Woodcock house on the night before the raid, but intimated such was the fact.

Joe Anderson of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, has advised Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office that he, Anderson, received information from a confidential informant that on one occasion Chief of Police Wakelin had exchanged license plates with Grace Goldstein and she made a trip into Oklahoma; that the informant changed the license plates, and the Chief had him put Grace Goldstein's plates

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on his personal car; that Mrs. Bakelin wanted to use the car for something and the informant quickly obtained the Chief's license plates from Grace Goldstein and put them back on his car. Anderson stated that the informant told him that on Sunday night (the night preceding the raid), Grace Goldstein came by the police station, picked up Bakelin and they went for a ride. It was Anderson's opinion that the Chief and Grace Goldstein were the parties in the Woodcock residence on that night.

What day?

(On May 6, 1936, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher of the Little Rock office dispatched a letter to Mr. E. J. Connelley, a copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau, containing information with regard to an interview had by him with Akers and Bakelin) At the time of that conversation, Fletcher questioned Akers regarding a newspaper article which appeared in the Arkansas Gazette under Hot Springs date line on May 5, 1936. Fletcher could get no definite statement from Akers that Akers had been responsible for furnishing this information to the newspaper. However, Akers did not deny that he had. As to the photographs of Connie Morris and Grace Goldstein which appeared in the newspaper, Akers admitted to Fletcher that he had furnished a reporter with a photograph of Connie Morris but he had not furnished the photograph of Grace Goldstein. Akers explained that the photograph of the Goldstein woman was undoubtedly obtained by the newspaper reporter from one of her girls, at the Hatterie Hotel. (This is undoubtedly a deliberate lie on the part of Akers, since he was in possession of the same photograph that was in the possession of Bureau Agents and Postal Inspectors. The photograph to which reference is made is the one of Grace Goldstein sitting on the bumper of an automobile, and while the automobile does not appear in the newspaper photograph, the pose of Grace Goldstein is identical with that in the photograph in the possession of the Bureau Agents.)

It was known

Wells

At this time, Akers ventured the opinion that Grace Goldstein had been "snatched" by Bureau Agents and was being held until such time as she furnished information as to the whereabouts of Karpis and Hunter. Fletcher advised he felt that certain of the Bureau officials who were well aware of the activities of certain parties in Hot Springs also felt that there were persons at Hot Springs who would be far more interested in having Grace Goldstein leave Hot Springs than would the Agents of this Bureau, and that it was entirely possible that those persons had been responsible for her leaving through the fear that if she remained in Hot Springs, our Agents might possibly question her, in which event she might furnish information as to the activities of those persons to whom Fletcher referred.

May 22, 1936

Relate

Joe Wakelin, when questioned with respect to the article, advised Fletcher he did not give this information to the newspaper and had not seen the newspaper containing this article, although he took the paper and presumed it was there in his office. He likewise denied he had possession of the photographs of Connie Merritt or Grace Goldstein, and further denied giving them to the papers. During this conversation, Wakelin mentioned several times two photographs appearing in the paper and showed every evidence and full knowledge of what was in the newspaper, at the same time denying he had seen it. At this time, Fletcher advised Wakelin that Bureau officials were firmly convinced that certain persons in Hot Springs were well aware of the fact that Karpis and Hunter were in Hot Springs a considerable period of time prior to the raid of the Woodcock house and it was not at all unlikely that these persons would be called upon to explain why they had not given the Bureau the benefit of their knowledge. Whenever Chief Wakelin found himself in "hot water" and unable to answer questions put to him by Fletcher, he found it necessary to return to the court room where he felt he would be required as a witness.

When Akers was informed by Fletcher that it was possible the Bureau would prosecute certain individuals in Hot Springs who had information as to the presence of Karpis and Hunter, Akers assumed a pleased attitude and stated he knew exactly what Fletcher was talking about—he had talked with Joe Wakelin about this and told him that if he had at any time been at the Woodcock house, as Akers suspected he had, he thought Wakelin should immediately inform Agents of this Bureau in order to save himself as much embarrassment as possible.

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated May 7, 1936, from the Little Rock office reflecting the results of a conversation between Special Agent in Charge Fletcher and Joe Wakelin and Herbert "Lutch" Akers. This conversation was held as a result of a telegram which Akers had sent to Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office, in which Akers advised he had learned the location of a lock box of certain parties in whom the Bureau was interested. During this conversation, Fletcher learned that the lock box was located in the Arkansas National Bank, and that Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris had been seen on numerous occasions going into said bank. Fletcher informed Akers that this information was already in the possession of this Bureau and no action was being taken by the Little Rock office in the absence of Bureau instructions; and that in view of the fact that the Director had given no instructions to ~~wick up~~ anyone in connection with this case, Fletcher advised Akers he wanted it made

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perfectly clear to Akers that he, Akers, should not pick up Grace Goldstein or Connie Morris or any other person with the view he was aiding the Bureau in any manner. Akers then in boisterous tones asked Fletcher whether it was not the purpose of the Bureau to arrest Grace Goldstein; whereupon Fletcher informed him he did not know what the Director's wishes were in the matter. Akers then replied he felt if we did not pick up Grace Goldstein we might as well release Karpis. Fletcher then said to Akers, in the presence of Joe Bakelin and others, the Director would not tolerate his picking up Grace Goldstein or Connie Morris for this Bureau, in that Fletcher felt the Director was perfectly capable of picking up these parties if he cares to do so without any help from him or anyone else, which was done in the case of Alvin Karpis. Akers then in a most vulgar and obscene manner informed Fletcher that he would pick up anyone he liked and in effect said the Director would have nothing to do with whom he picked up. His exact language was so obscene that Fletcher was unable to relate it in his communication. Akers seemed inclined to carry on this argument but was informed by Fletcher that it was not his purpose to engage in any argument and that the only action he, Fletcher, intended to take was to communicate with the Director and inform him of the exact language used by Akers. At this point, Akers indicated to Fletcher that in the future he would not cooperate with this Bureau; at which time, Fletcher informed Akers that if his cooperation in the future was no better than it had been in the past, the Bureau's loss would possibly not be very great. Before leaving Hot Springs, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher called upon Leo P. McLaughlin, Mayor of Hot Springs, and advised him of the attitude of "Dutch" Akers. McLaughlin stated that undoubtedly Akers lost his temper, being angry over the thought that Grace Goldstein could have furnished him information as to the whereabouts of Karpis and Hunter and failed to do so, thus making Akers lose his chance of collecting the reward in this case.

Upon Fletcher's return to the Little Rock office, he was advised by his chief clerk that Akers had attempted to reach him by long distance telephone. Fletcher then called Akers on the telephone at which time Akers informed Fletcher he was truly sorry for what had occurred and the only excuse he had to offer was that he had just read the Tulsa newspaper article which placed the blame on the Hot Springs Police Department for the escape of Karpis and Hunter at the time of the raid on the Woodcock house. He requested Fletcher to refrain from informing the Director of the message he had sent to the Director and to let the matter drop. He informed Fletcher that it was always his purpose to cooperate with this Bureau and its Agents and that he has always done so; he did not want Fletcher to feel that he had any personal feeling against Fletcher whatsoever; that he only

May 22, 1936

wished to be afforded the opportunity of continuing his contacts with Agents of the Bureau and Fletcher, personally, and that he would show the Agents that he was sincere in his regrets. Akers informed Fletcher that he was at that time preparing a letter to the Director offering his apology and that he would send the letter over to Fletcher in order that Fletcher might have information as to its contents before it was mailed. You will recall the receipt of this letter, it having been mailed under obscure cover. Fletcher likewise transmitted to the Bureau the original of a letter which Akers had directed to him, which is dated May 6, 1936, and is quoted herewith as follows:

"Police Department
Joe Wakelin
Chief of Police

Wakelin
"Agent Fletcher
Department of Justice
Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Dear Fletcher:

"I am truly sorry of the occurrence between you and myself today and you will note from the enclosed letter to Mr. Hoover that I am explaining the facts as best I recall them and if I am in error ask that you write the true facts that Mr. Hoover may be fully informed. I want to assure you there is nothing personal in this matter either between you, Mr. Darrow, Mr. Hoover or any of the Agents and I trust it will be overlooked this time and I be given opportunity to prove my friendship.

"Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers

"P. S. Will you please mail enclosed letter in to Mr. Hoover after you have noted contents."

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Herbert Akers dated May 2, 1936, in regard to the payment of reward on Alvin Karpis:

5/22/36

"Would appreciate if you would investigate services rendered by me dating back to last October and continued through this date, and if my services justify I would like to enter this claim for reward. Trusting this request is not out of order and that I may be able to serve you as efficiently as I have tried in the past, I am

Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers
Chief of Detectives."

The Bureau by letter dated May 11, 1936, advised Akers that he was in no way entitled to any portion of the reward.

On May 4, 1936, Special Agent Damron of the Little Rock Office visited with "Dutch" Akers and Chief of Police Joe Wakelin at Hot Springs, Arkansas. At the time of this interview, Mr. Damron gave as the ostensible purpose of the interview an investigation concerning a certain negro. Akers inquired of Damron as to what the hell he was doing down in Hot Springs and what he wanted, but before Damron could reply, Akers stated that he would see Damron in a few minutes, since he was then reading about Dillinger. When Akers completed reading about Dillinger, he told Damron he could give him about three minutes of his time. The first question Akers asked Damron was, "Where have you got Grace?" Damron replied that he did not know where Grace (Grace Goldstein) was, whereupon Akers continued by asking if Damron had picked her up or knew who picked her up. Damron denied any knowledge of this matter, whereupon Akers stated he thought Damron was lying and that he could save Akers about 48 hours of work if he, Damron, would tell Akers where the Goldstein woman was, since he, Akers, intended to find out about her disappearance. He then asked Damron if it were possible that some of the Agents had picked her up, to which Damron stated he knew nothing. Akers then stated that he was going to catch Damron in a lie and asked for the telephone number of the Little Rock Office, which was given him. Akers then telephoned the Little Rock Office and conversed with Special Agent in Charge Fletcher. Subsequent to this conversation, Akers told Damron that he guessed Damron was telling the truth. Akers thereupon told Damron the details of the disappearance of Grace Goldstein. Akers stated he received information that Grace had been away from the city for several weeks, and when she returned, she went to the Best Tourist Court instead of the Hatterie Hotel; that on Tuesday, April 28th, Grace went to the Hatterie Hotel

5/22/36

and entered the front door, after which she called and said she was back in town and would be up to see him in a few minutes; that thereafter one of the girls saw her cross Center Avenue with a man and enter an automobile which drove away very fast; that apparently Grace was going against her will.

that In this connection, your attention is directed to the fact that Grace Goldstein was actually picked up as noted above by Special Agent Madala as she was about to enter the Hatterie Hotel. This was a highly confidential investigation being conducted by Agent Madala and the purpose of the same was to secrete Grace Goldstein so that information could be obtained from her, particularly as to the location of Alvin Karpis, who, according to Clayton Hall, had been contacted by her in New Orleans.

It would appear that the antagonistic attitude on the part of "Dutch" Akers was engendered by virtue of the fact that he was unable to secrete Grace Goldstein himself and obtain the said information from her so that he could collect the reward which was offered by the Bureau. You will recall that Akers was very much interested in obtaining the reward and as noted hereinbefore, he actually made a request for the same.

Akers then asked Damron if any Bureau Agents had been in Hot Springs recently. Damron told him that while he didn't know for sure, probably some Agents had been in Hot Springs. Akers then expressed the opinion that Grace had been picked up and pressured for the information, as a result of which she fingered the boys. To this Damron replied that he knew nothing of the manner in which Karpis was captured, and was concerned only with the fact that Alvin Karpis was actually in custody. Akers then told Damron that he had applied for the reward in a letter directed to the Director, and that he wanted Damron to do the right thing. Damron told Akers that all he could do was to tell the actual facts as they existed, and that he would be glad to do that. Akers then added he had been working hard during the previous week, and that it was a peculiar situation for him because of the activities of Chief Wakelin with Grace Goldstein. He then said that according to the newspapers, some local arrests were to be made, and that he wished they would hurry and make them, whereupon he smiled broadly and apparently referred to Chief Wakelin.

Memo for the Director

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The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Mr. E. J. Connelley dated at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 21, 1936 in which he advised that he has recently held conversations with "Dutch" Akers and Joe Wakelin. Wakelin advised Mr. Connelley that Chief of Detectives Akers advised him that someone had said that he, Wakelin, had been out to the hide-out house on the night before same was raided with Grace Goldstein. As to this the Chief insisted that he positively did not accompany this woman out there on the night in question. This refers to the raid that was conducted by Bureau Agents and Post Office Inspectors on the house previously occupied by Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter at Potash Sulphur Springs near Hot Springs, Arkansas.

(Mentioned hereinbefore is the fact that on one occasion Wakelin loaned his license plates to Grace Goldstein. As to this matter Wakelin advised Mr. Connelley wherein he loaned Grace Goldstein the license plates from one of his personal cars to use on her car, which was just prior to the time she obtained the 1936 license plates for her green Buick Coupe which she is presently using. The tags which Wakelin loaned to the Goldstein woman were 1935 Arkansas tags, #119-495 which had been issued to Joseph Wakelin for an Auburn Sedan.

At the time Akers was interviewed by Mr. Connelley he offered profuse apologies for his recent remarks concerning the Bureau and the Director. He stated it was his highly nervous condition which prompted him to say these things. His general demeanor indicated the apprehensiveness of an individual who is wrong, having spoken out of turn and being fearful of some of the consequences. Akers advised that Post Office Inspector Haynes blew up the whole Karpis situation when he went to the Yellow Cab Taxi Company in Hot Springs to contact a taxi driver named "Brock" for the purpose of having "Brock" contact Connie Morris. Akers advised that the contact got drunk and told her everything he knew. Akers also advised that on another occasion Mr. I. Ross, Post Office Inspector at Little Rock, and Inspector Cordrey called him to the Post Office and discussed with him the general situation as to what was being done in the Karpis case. This undoubtedly refers to the occasion when they furnished Akers with the intimate details of the Bureau's investigation at Paris, Texas.

Reference is made to the information set out hereinbefore to the effect that Akers called several police departments after Frank Nash had been apprehended by Bureau Agents in Hot Springs, Arkansas, advising such police departments that Nash had been kidnaped. In connection with this matter Akers advised Mr. Connelley

Memo for the Director

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that he believed he was wrong in calling the Benton and Little Rock, Arkansas police departments; that, however, he knew there would be nothing wrong in having the officers stop the Agents' car on this occasion. He further advised Mr. Connelley that he believed Agent Chipman gave him a "black eye" with the Bureau as to a man involved in a National Motor Vehicle Theft Act charge, which man has since been sent to the penitentiary. This matter has been dealt with hereinbefore in this memorandum and is set out in complete detail.

A letter from the St. Paul office to the El Paso office in the Bremer case dated July 10, 1936, discusses an interview with Alvin Karpis at St. Paul, Minnesota. In discussing various persons in Hot Springs, he was asked the identity of the girl who was so thick with the Chief of Police in Hot Springs. He replied that he had been playing the Goldstein woman who had the "in" down there, and that he could have stayed there the rest of his life if he had only 'coppers to worry about.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MEM:AF

May 22, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Herbert "Dutch" Akers
and Joe Makelin

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	✓
Chief Clerk	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	✓
Mr. Keith	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schilder	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

As you know, Herbert "Dutch" Akers is presently Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department, while Joe Makelin is Chief of Police in that city. Akers first came to the attention of this Bureau prominently during the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Frank Nash, escaped Federal prisoner. You will recall that by virtue of certain arrangements made at that time, Akers furnished information leading to the location of Nash. Akers was at that time Chief of Detectives at Hot Springs, Arkansas. You will remember that the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre cast serious reflections upon the character and conduct of Akers. After the apprehension of Richard Tallman/Galatas, he furnished information to the Bureau indicating that for a long time prior to the location of Nash, Akers had knowledge of Nash's fugitive status and also was well advised of Nash's presence in Hot Springs. Galatas contended that prior to the apprehension of Nash, he suggested to "Dutch" Akers that the latter arrange to have Nash apprehended by authorities outside of Hot Springs in order that no suspicion would be directed toward him, Galatas.

On October 1, 1934, a signed statement was obtained from Galatas at Chicago, Illinois. In this statement, Galatas advised that he finally located in Hot Springs, where he followed the "confidence game". He states:

"I was arrested one day by 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives of Hot Springs, for suspicion of confidence game. I propositioned him that if he would not molest me and permit me to work the confidence game in Hot Springs I would pay him some money if I made any. No specific amount was named. There were a number of confidence men in Hot Springs at that time; it was difficult to make any money, in fact, I was not making any and 'Dutch' Akers got after me for not paying him money."

"I did not want to leave Hot Springs so I went to Frank Clark of Hot Springs, who had a slot machine racket there with the protection of the city administration. I told him my difficulty with 'Dutch' Akers and asked him whether he could get me out of jail if I were arrested. He told me he thought he could do so. John Sumner, of Indianapolis, a confidence

Send copy to Connelley so he may have benefit of it.

7-576-1114
JUN 1 1936
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

April 27, 1938

Pages two to 17 inclusive made part of
the Memorandum to the Director under this
date, signed by Mr. Tamm. Carbon copy ^{of original} attached.

May 22, 1936

"Would appreciate if you would investigate services rendered by me dating back to last October and continued through this date, and if my services justify I would like to enter this claim for reward. Trusting this request is not out of order and that I may be able to serve you as efficiently as I have tried in the past, I am

"Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers

Chief of Detectives."

The Bureau by letter dated May 11, 1936, advised Akers that he was in no way entitled to any portion of the reward.

Respectfully,

K. F. McIntire
K. F. McIntire.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

KRM:MC

May 11, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Corruption in the Toledo,
Ohio, Police Department.

Reference is made to a statement appearing in the "Cleveland Press", a newspaper, dated May 8, 1936, which statement was made by Chief of Police Ray Allen, of Toledo, Ohio, demanding to know why Director John Edgar Hoover chose to ignore the Toledo Police in conducting the raid which resulted in the apprehension of Harry Campbell at Toledo, Ohio, thus implying that Toledo police officials could not be trusted.

This will inform you that numerous investigations conducted by Agents in the Bremer case have indicated that it is not safe to discuss confidential matters with officers of the Toledo, Ohio, Police Department. Edna Murray has furnished valuable information to Special Agents frequently, and investigation has disclosed that there is no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statements made by her. She advised that Bert and Ted Angus, owners of the Casino Club, Toledo, Ohio, were very friendly with Captain George Timmone, who was formerly in charge of the "hoodlum squad" and who was later placed in charge of the vice squad of the Toledo Police Department. She stated that Bert and Ted Angus and their followers were fully aware of the identities of various members of the Karpis - Barker gang who frequented the Casino Club in Toledo, Ohio, during the summer of 1934; that when "Doc" Barker brought Volney Davis to Toledo in February 1934, "Doc" informed Volney that the latter might not appreciate the setup at Toledo, but that the people with whom they would be connected there and with whom they would associate knew who they were and what they had done. Edna Murray advised that Volney Davis was very much opposed to this situation, particularly after learning that Captain Timmone was included in this group. She further stated that Bert and Ted Angus claimed that Timmone was one of their very good friends. She has also informed that George Timmone observed the Karpis - Barker gang on numerous occasions in the Casino Club and became acquainted with several members of that mob; that Timmone referred to these persons by their first names, and that the boys, meaning the Karpis - Barker gang, referred familiarly to him as "Tim"; that shortly after "Doc" Barker and

Mr. Nathan	
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

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Russell Gibson arrived in Toledo, they obtained the use of the motorboat of Captain Timmone; that this motorboat was at their disposal at all times, the keys to which were kept in the Casino Club.

The following incident strongly indicates that members of the Karpis - Barker gang were residing at Toledo, Ohio, with police protection. According to Edna Murray, on the night Harry Campbell was to have his fingerprints changed by "Doc" Moran, Campbell came up from the basement of his home in a very excited frame of mind. He informed the boys that he believed someone was "casing" the house. Fred Barker then volunteered to go immediately to the Casino Club and find out if there was any "heat" on the place. He returned later that evening, stating that the Angus brothers would find out what it was all about. Edna Murray stated that on the following morning Fred Barker appeared at the Karpis apartment in the Jarvis Apartment Building, Toledo, and in the presence of Edna Murray stated that the Angus brothers had learned from Timmone that as far as he knew there was no "heat" on their place.

Edna Murray further advised that on another occasion while she and other members of the Karpis - Barker gang were drinking beer in the Casino Club, she was in a booth in company with Rene Holst and Madeline Angus, the latter being the wife of Bert Angus; that while in this booth, George Timmone who was partially intoxicated came to their booth and asked Rene Holst for a dance; that Rene refused him and when Timmone walked away, Edna Murray asked what Timmone wanted. According to Edna Murray, Rene laughed and said, "Oh, he's all right. You have nothing to worry about."

This will advise you that on one occasion Special Agents interviewed Vern Royer, 3312 Manhattan Boulevard, Toledo, Ohio. This man is a golf professional, being employed at the Bayview Golf Course which is located across the street from the Casino Club. Mr. Royer advised that sometime during August 1934 unknown individuals had driven an automobile apparently from the Casino Club across one of the fairways to the Bayview Yacht Club; that a short time later Russell Simpson, a hanger on at the golf course, observed the individuals and later recognized them when shown photographs of "Doc" Barker and Alvin Karpis. Simpson advised Royer of this incident and Royer, in turn, notified some Toledo, Ohio, detectives of Simpson's experience. Royer informed that the detectives advised him that if he was not sure of the identity

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of these persons, he should forget it as they were a dangerous crowd, and if a raid were made on the Casino Club and nothing found, trouble might ensue.

You will recall that the Bureau has engaged as a confidential informant, one Lillian "Lou" Poole, a former inmate of the house of prostitution of Edith Barry. Lillian Poole advised Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley that Edith Barry is undoubtedly "paying off" to someone in the city hall at Toledo, Ohio, in view of the fact that the police never interfere with the operation of her house in any way, and that even the officer on that particular beat never calls at the place. In this particular matter, your attention is directed to the fact that, as Lillian Poole has advised, a new officer was assigned to this beat on one occasion, whereupon he entered Edith Barry's house while looking for a man. Edith Barry thereupon remonstrated with him concerning his intrusion, at which time he made it very evident to her that he did not care anything about what his superiors might have told Edith Barry, but that he was "all cop" and that he intended to perform his duties. Lillian Poole has advised that Edith Barry thereupon called Captain Joseph Fruchi, Head of the Detective Bureau of the Toledo Police Department, and that she was not bothered by this police officer thereafter.

With reference to the intrusion on the part of this new police officer, your attention is directed to the fact that the Cleveland Office maintained a telephone tap on the telephone of Edith Barry, and on March 15, 1936, at 7:51 P.M. Edith Barry called Adams 4141, which is the Toledo, Ohio, Police Department. An unknown man answered, "Police Department", whereupon Edith Barry asked for the Detective Bureau. Another man then answered, "Detectives", whereupon Edith Barry stated, "Let me talk to Captain Fruchi". At this point the man to whom she was talking advised, "He went home". Edith then said, "Let me talk to Ford", to which the man to whom she was talking replied, "He's working days". It was shortly thereafter learned that Edith Barry's place had just been raided, and at 8:50 P. M. on March 15, 1936, after three calls were made by Edith Barry to Forest 3012-J, which is the home telephone number of Detective James Ford, 1718 Joffrie Avenue, the following conversation was recorded as a result of the telephone tap. The following was an incoming call:

Unknown Man: "Hello, what is it?"
Edith: "Say, what's happened?"

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Man: "Well, a new broom, you know how it is."
(A new broom is nothing more than an alleged
cleanup on the part of a city police department
concerning vice conditions.)

Edith: "Two of them came in tonight about 7:30 -
Jesus Christ!"

Man: "Who were they?"

Edith: "Moss and Holley" (Toledo detectives).

Man: "Yeah?"

Edith: "They told me this was a closed town and asked
me what I was operating. I told them no one
told me it was a closed town, and I was operating
a call house but had no girls living here.
There weren't any here at the time either. .
They told me to read the papers and I would
find out it was a closed town, and they looked
around, and Jesus - they saw Nick Tracey in the
front room."

Man: "Boy! Oh Boy!"

Edith: "You know I have always cooperated in the past
and closed for three or four days when I got
the word. Can you give me any assurance of any
kind?"

Man: "Well, you know how it is, but I have known Ray
for years and will speak to him." (Ray is the
first name of the Chief of Police, namely Ray
Allen)

Edith: "Well, I didn't like their attitude. You know
I have gentlemen come here and I would not have
them embarrassed for anything; they can't afford
it."

Man: "I know you have been 100%, but don't worry,
everything will be O. K."

Edith: "You know I have never had anything happen like
that before."

Man: "Well, don't worry."

With reference to James H. Ford, the Toledo, Ohio, Police
Department Detective whom Edith Barry tried to reach, it should be
stated that the records of the County Prosecutor's office at Toledo,

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Ohio, reveal that on June 20, 1931, Ford was indicted by the Lucas County Grand Jury on the charge of a public official soliciting and accepting a bribe. This indictment number was 20270. On August 12, 1932, the indictment was nolle prossed.

Edna Murray has advised Special Agents that on one occasion she, Wynona Burdette and Willie Harrison when staying at the Algeo Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, while Harrison was asleep, Detective Timmone and another policeman named George, at the instigation of Bert Angus made a fake raid in the Algeo Hotel, kicked in the door of Harrison's room, placed him under arrest and proceeded to take him to the police station; that Harrison strongly objected, stating that he was a friend of Bert and Ted Angus, whereupon Timmone took him to the Casino Club for the purpose of verifying Harrison's statements. A blackjack had also been planted in Harrison's car, and the individuals who were present at the Casino Club at the time greatly enjoyed Harrison's discomfiture before they advised him that it was a joke. Edna Murray has stated that while talking with Bert Angus about this incident, Bert advised, "When we arrested Willie, we didn't know that that was a bunch of kidnapers at the Algeo Hotel."

Investigation has also disclosed that [REDACTED] b7c b7d

[REDACTED] contacted Assistant United States Attorney Gerald P. Openlander of Toledo, Ohio, stating that he had information to furnish concerning the Karpis-Barker gang. He was accordingly referred to Special Agents of this Bureau, at which time he advised that he should be treated as a confidential informant. [REDACTED]

You are advised that Assistant United States Attorney Gerald P. Openlander was for several years prior to his appointment as Assistant United States Attorney a member of the City Law Department of Toledo, Ohio. In consequence of his previous connections, he was approached by Special Agents for confidential information. He stated that Captain Charles Hennessey of the Toledo, Ohio, Police

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Department had always impressed him as being an honest and upright officer; that Hennessey could not be bought and stood for honest efficient law enforcement, for which reason it would be possible to interview Hennessey along confidential lines. Openlander further advised that during the first part of 1935 vice conditions in Toledo, Ohio, had been turned over to Captain Hennessey and in about three months he did more to clean up vice than any of his predecessors had in Toledo, but due to politics had been removed from this position and placed on squad duty again. In consequence of the reliable character of Hennessey, he was interviewed and advised that the Angus brothers owned the Casino Club, and it was also felt that Captain George Timmonev who was then in charge of the vice squad has an interest in this club. He stated that the Angus brothers and Timmonev were inseparable friends and that there was no doubt in his mind that they were playing in the "protection game" in Toledo and that it was generally understood that during the term of office of former Mayor Thatcher, it was commonly known that Angus was a graft collector and vice boss. Captain Hennessey warned the Agents against contacting any of the heads of the Toledo Police Department concerning Angus, stating that he believes that the Angus brothers are closely allied with such officials. Hennessey referred Special Agents to Detective R. L. Peters, of the Toledo Police Department, who was at that time assigned to the vice squad under Captain George Timmonev. Peters is considered a very reliable officer. Peters furnished Agents substantially the same information as they were furnished by Hennessey with reference to the Angus brothers and Captain George Timmonev. He also stated that he was satisfied in his own mind beyond any question of doubt that Timmonev was crooked and the whole administration of the Toledo Police Department was "wrong". Detective Peters warned that he should never be contacted through the Police Department but always at his home, stating that if Captain Timmonev became aware of the fact that he was making any inquiries or assisting in any way in the investigation of Theodore Angus, Timmonev would probably try to have him fired from the Police Department. It is noted that Hennessey made a similar request upon Agents.

With reference to Sheriff James O'Reilly, Assistant United States Attorney Openlander furnished the following information stating that he did not care to be quoted; that "Toledo had had a lot of bum sheriffs and James O'Reilly was fast becoming the worst." He stated that while he was an employee of the City Law Department he took part in removal proceedings of one or two officers from the Police Department; that during his tenure of office he had the confidence of many of the members of the police force and that he learned from these officers the names of other officers who were "on the take" and who were crooked. He mentioned that Detective George Timmonev was one of those mentioned as "on the take" and Inspector Haas, now resigned, had also for many years, even while serving as Chief of Police, been "on the take". He likewise mentioned the name of Detective Arthur Langdorff, and stated that there were numerous others whose names he could not then recall.

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John Louy, Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification and Records, Toledo Police Department, has advised Agents that he knows several members of the Police Department who own beautiful homes and who could not have purchased such homes from monies earned by them from their salaries alone. He indicated that such persons definitely had been "on the take" for many years. He did not furnish the names of any such officers, but advised that he would at the proper time notify Agents who might make inquiries of them to avoid such inquiries, in view of the fact that such officers could not be trusted.

Detective Owen Green of the Toledo Police Department has informed Agents that Inspector Haas, now resigned, while Chief of Police of the Toledo Police Department, had been "on the take" in a big way for many years. Detective Green stated that Haas informed him of various amounts of money, which he, Haas, had received as a "pay-off". Although Detective Green would not mention the exact amounts, he did indicate that this amounted to several thousands of dollars per month. Detective Green also indicated that Captain George Timmone, long in charge of the "hoodlum squad" in Toledo, had been "on the take". He stated that he considered Timmone a capable officer but one who had always been among those "paid off".

This will inform you that Prosecuting Attorney Fraser Reams of Toledo, Ohio has always been considered a very reliable source of information. Mr. Reams informed Agents that Theodore Angus was a former vice graft collector for former Mayor Thatcher of Toledo and that Angus collected all protection money from prostitutes and operators of houses of prostitution. Concerning Captain Timmone of the Toledo Police Department, he stated that conditions there were "rotten" and he mentioned the fact that he believed Timmone was quite friendly with Angus; that he still believes Angus controls vice in Toledo and that Timmone, along with his other duties in the Police Department, has charge of vice. Mr. Reams indicated that in cases where money was involved officers of the Toledo Police Department as a whole could not be trusted.

Investigation discloses that Timmone visited the home of Ted Angus on several occasions. This information was furnished by

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Mr. B. B. Olds, 4207 North Lockwood Street, Toledo, Ohio, who lives next door to Theodore Angus and has observed Captain Timmoneys visit Angus on several occasions.

Edna Murray has informed that on one occasion, while some of the boys were preparing to go on a boat ride, they apparently were very boisterous and that on this occasion a uniformed police officer entered the Casino Club and inquired of Bert Angus as to the identity of those on the lake who appeared to be drunk. Edna Murray advised that she and Fred Barker were present at the Casino Club when this police officer entered and in response to this question Bert Angus informed him that the said parties were a group of bootleggers from Chicago, at which time Bert Angus winked at Edna Murray and Fred Barker.

Volney Davis has stated that it was his impression Doc Moran had been taken out in a motorboat by Doc Barker and Byron Bolton and that the motorboat was the property of a party named Ted Angus. Volney Davis then stated: "I might be mistaken as to the ownership of this motorboat. I will state that a policeman whose name I can not recall but who was the boy friend of Bert Angus' wife's sister, her name being Irene, was well acquainted with the Barkers and the rest of the gang and on many occasions had drunk with them in Ted's Casino, located on the lake front in Toledo, Ohio and was the owner of a motorboat also and his boat might have been used when they took Doc Moran out".

It would appear from the above disclosed information that Agents in conducting confidential investigations in Toledo and vicinity would have good reason for refraining from contacting officials of the Toledo Police Department.

Former Special Agent J. L. Murphy of the Detroit office on October 12, 1934 submitted a memorandum in the Bremer case, advising that on October 11th he had his hair cut at 247 North Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio, at which time his barber informed him he had for several years cut the hair of Yonnie Lichavoli; that the barber volunteered the information that at that time there were two factions in Toledo collecting graft from gambling places, one of these being headed by the then Safety Director and the other by George Timmoneys. The barber appeared to be well acquainted with Timmoneys. The barber advised that the position of collector is a very lucrative one and Timmoneys has given this position to his best friend, Ted Angus, operator of the Casino

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Club in Toledo. The barber further informed that for several years houses of prostitution in Toledo were assessed \$150.00 a month for the privilege of operating. He informed, however, that since the new Mayor took office there has been no attempt made to collect this money as Timmoney and the Safety Director "haven't brains enough to get together" and each is afraid to start collecting for fear that the other will get something on him.

You will recall the extensive efforts which were made by the Cleveland office to locate and apprehend Charles J. Fitzgerald at Toledo, Ohio during 1934 and 1935. You will also remember that the name Art Langdorff of the Toledo Police Department has been mentioned on several occasions. Langdorff has never been considered honest or reliable. As the result of a telephone tap on the Casino Club it was learned that on February 3, 1935 at 8:00 P. M. a call was received by Bert Angus at the Casino Club, the caller evidently being Art Langdorff. Langdorff asked Bert Angus if Flo or Chloe were there. Bert Angus answered they were and wanted to know if Langdorff wished to speak to them. Flo then talked to Langdorff and stated she was eating dinner, whereupon Langdorff asked Flo "Who do you have with you, Fitz?" Flo laughed and stated "You know damn well I don't have Fitz with me." Langdorff answered "Well, we'll drop around in a little while. Will you be there?" Flo stated "I'm leaving here right after dinner and won't be here. It's too bad Fitz picked on the girl he did." Langdorff then asked her "Who do you mean?" Flo answered "You know who I mean. You've had her out lately." Langdorff then asked "Do you mean the black haired girl?" Flo said "Yes, she asked him (Fitz) for \$100.00 to have a party then he offered my sister \$10.00 and of course she refused." Langdorff then said "He (Fitz) must be getting good in his old age. Where are you going after you leave the Club?" Flo stated that she was going home.

There is strong reason to believe that the "Fitz" mentioned above is identical with Charles J. Fitzgerald and that the black haired girl mentioned has reference to Helen Ferguson who was acting as a Bureau informant in Toledo at that time.

With reference to Chief of Police Ray Allen of Toledo, Ohio, Detective Harry K. Manson, who has always been considered especially reliable, advised Special Agent B. M. Hirsh that as far as he knows he does not believe anyone can point to anything really "crooked" during Allen's career. Manson stated that Allen at one time was in the "Traffic Bureau" and that possibly he may have done such petty things as "fixing" traffic tickets, which probably was done more for accommodation than anything else. From the information obtained from Manson and others by

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Special Agents working in Toledo, Ohio it would appear that while Chief of Police Ray Allen, who is not particularly able and has not yet had a long career as an investigator, is nevertheless considered quite honest and is attempting to do his duty.

Reference has been made above to George Timmonee who all have agreed is crooked. It has now been learned that about sixty days ago Timmonee was removed from his position in charge of the "hoodlum squad" and has been put back on regular duty in the Detective Bureau. The cause for Timmonee's rise in the Toledo Police Department is attributed to his close friendship with former Inspector Louis J. Haas, who retired from the Toledo Police Department at the close of March, 1936. Haas at that time was considered so corrupt and inefficient that, according to Sergeant Frank Baumgardner, pressure was about to be used against Haas to force him to resign, had he not taken such action voluntarily.

As a matter of interest Louis J. Haas served forty years in the Toledo Police Department. He was Chief of Police for two different terms, not consecutively. Manson described Haas as being absolutely willing to "fix" any kind of offense, regardless of what it might be, for a price. Manson further stated that Haas was a heavy drinker and frequented houses of ill repute.

During the summer of 1935 George Timmonee was in charge of the "hoodlum squad". He constantly raided the gambling place of Benny Aronoff while other gambling dens were permitted to operate openly. Aronoff obtained an injunction against Timmonee, which injunction Timmonee disobeyed. In view of the frequent raids made upon Aronoff's place he approached Harry Manson and his associate Merle Unkle offering them \$1,000 in cash merely for the purpose of having them make known within the Police Department that they were on his side as far as the Timmonee raids were concerned. Manson and Unkle gave the impression that Aronoff was being raided because he was not paying off as Timmonee desired and that Aronoff expected that by having Manson and Unkle on his side in the event Timmonee continued to raid his, Aronoff's place, Manson and Unkle in retribution would raid the other gambling places. Manson and Unkle refused the offer.

Reference has also been made above to Detective James Ford of the Toledo Police Department. Ford was recently unofficially demoted and was sent to the East Side Police Station as a detective.

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This assignment is considered one of oblivion, the officer being for practical purposes out of circulation. Manson and Unkle have advised Agents that Detective Ford is married to a former prostitute; that he and his wife visit regularly at the residence of "Mother" who operates a house of prostitution. James Ford is considered unreliable and incapable by Manson and Unkle.

Manson and Unkle describe Detective Arthur Langdorff as being on a plane with Timmone. They stated that Langdorff has been on the pickpocket squad and has known of the presence in Toledo of numerous underworld characters, including safe men, pickpockets, confidence men, race track touts, etc. and has made sure that their stay in town was safe. They have described Langdorff as being nothing more than a "conniver" ever since he has been on the force. In one instance only a few days ago Manson arrested two well-known pickpocket men, whereupon Langdorff approached him wanting to know why these pickpocket men had been arrested, stating that he knew they were in Toledo but that they "weren't doing anything in town". Manson has informed that these two pickpocket men are still in jail; that one tried to buy his liberty from him for \$50.00 and that he, Manson, informed Langdorff the fact that these men were in Toledo was enough reason for having them thrown in jail.

Sergeant Frank Baumgardner has also been considered very reliable. This officer has been attached to the vice squad and some time ago he felt compelled to ask for his removal from that squad, since his scruples were not in accord with those exhibited by other members of the squad. He stated that while working with the vice squad he could not accept money as a bribe and for this reason he requested his removal from that squad.

Detective Owen Green has likewise been considered very reliable. He advised that in the summer of 1934 information was reported to him by an individual in Toledo to the effect that several suspicious persons were associating with Ted Angus and were using the latter's motorboat; that the information indicated this was probably the Karpis-Barker gang; and that as soon as he began to interest himself in the matter, it was taken from him at the police station and turned over to others. He has informed that when he was relieved of this assignment he was definitely instructed that he was to "lay-off" the matter and forget about it, which he did for his own benefit and protection, since any action on his part would have effected his chances for advancement on the police force.

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Gerald P. Openlander, Assistant United States Attorney at Toledo, Ohio was formerly Assistant City Law Director for the City of Toledo. He has advised that [REDACTED]

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As a matter of interest the Bureau has received several newspaper clippings from the Cleveland office relating to the conduct of Sheriff James O'Reilly in associating with Harry Campbell. An excerpt from the May 3, 1936 issue of the Toledo News-Bee is quoted as follows:

"HE KICKED HIMSELF OUT

The sheriff's remarkable failure even to suspect Harry Campbell over the period of some months that the two knew each other does seem to set some kind of new record for official stupidity.

Even if the sheriff had not checked the pictures in his rogues' gallery, which he should have done, then it appears that a sheriff ought to have the kind of curiosity which would lead him to look into the antecedents of any chap of whom he saw quite a little over some period of time.

It is probable that this kind of a performance puts an end to Jim O'Reilly's official career. If he does not resign, it is likely that he will be retired by the voters. It is our judgment, on the face of the record as it now stands, that the sheriff should resign.

We do not believe that Jim O'Reilly had any guilty knowledge of who 'Miller' was. But we think in this case ignorance is not an excuse. A sheriff ought to know.

We believe that it is up to Sheriff O'Reilly to resign. There isn't much else he can do."

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The Cleveland Press dated May 8, 1936 carries the following information:

"Meanwhile, Police Chief Ray Allen of Toledo launched an investigation of the Toledo Police Department to discover if any officer had or should have had knowledge of the presence in Toledo of Campbell or Karpis. He instructed his three inspectors to question all men in the department.

O'Reilly protested that he did not recognize Campbell as the notorious gangster. He said he knew Campbell only as Bob Miller. During the five months that he knew 'Bob Miller', Campbell's photograph was posted on a 'wanted' circular, issued by the Department of Justice, hanging on the Lucas County Jail bulletin board."

The night edition of the Toledo Blade for Friday, May 8, 1936 carried the following headline:

"HOOVER FLAYS O'REILLY; SAYS PROBE WILL GO ON."

In referring to the position taken by Police Chief Ray Allen "expressing his displeasure and demanding to know if there had been any failure in the proper performance of their duties by members of the police department," you are quoted as having stated:

"My statement with regard to cooperation with local police was broader than that," he said. "I said I would not cooperate with any police department that was corrupt, inefficient, or publicity mad. As to the conduct of the Toledo police department, the chief of police is in a much better position to know about that than I am."

The same issue of the said paper also quoted you as follows with regard to Sheriff James M. O'Reilly:

"As to your sheriff, he already has admitted associating with this man Campbell for some time when Campbell's pictures were plastered on every wall in the country. It seems to me that anyone could have recognized him from that picture."

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Referring to the action which would be taken by the Bureau, you are quoted as follows:

"Our men intend to prosecute anyone found aiding, abetting, or harboring any member of this gang."

The same issue of the said paper carries the following quotation of Sheriff O'Reilly:

"The next move is up to the federal government, not me. I will not resign."

The paper goes on to state:

"That is the position taken today by Sheriff James M. O'Reilly in the controversy that has arisen since it was disclosed yesterday that he had been acquainted with Harry Campbell, nationally notorious criminal, arrested here in a raid yesterday by G-men.

O'Reilly, while admitting that he met Campbell on many occasions, insists that he thought he was a Bob Miller, a contractor.

The sheriff today said that he had disclosed his every connection with Campbell and for that reason the next move was up to the G-men. He was not disturbed by the agents last night."

The same issue of said paper carries the following:

"Allen also made a formal challenge to Hoover to produce whatever information he has, if any, indicating a laxity in the performance of duty of the department."

With further reference to Sheriff O'Reilly, the same issue of the said paper states:

"The sheriff said, however, that he knew the much sought criminal as Bob Miller, a man interested in dogs and not as an underworld character.

Admitting he had been acquainted with Campbell for at least five months, O'Reilly said he was introduced to the man by Frank Goulet, who runs a beer parlor adjoining

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the apartment where Campbell was arrested at 2132 Monroe street.

The sheriff admitted that although police and sheriffs throughout the entire nation were seeking Campbell and his picture was on circulars posted in hundreds of places, he saw the man on several occasions and drank beer with him several times.

O'Reilly also said he saw Mrs. Campbell with the dog her husband finally purchased, and added that he saw Campbell at the opening baseball game at Swayne field."

The said paper quotes O'Reilly as follows:

"My impression of Miller was that he was five feet 10 inches or six feet tall," the sheriff explained when questioned at the Junior Bar association meeting in the Commodore Perry hotel last night.

"I always had been informed that Campbell was a little fellow, five feet four or five inches."

"It would have made me famous all over the country if I could have arrested this fellow," O'Reilly continued. "If I had suspected in the slightest that the man I knew as Miller was Campbell I could have arrested him on several occasions."

The said paper also informs:

"However, in the file in the Lucas county jail, over which O'Reilly has control, there reposed a government circular with a large picture of Campbell and a full description of him."

The same issue of said paper also carries the following in headlines:

"POLICE HEADS INCENSED AT RAID TACTICS"

Express Confidence in Personnel; Allen
Writes to Hoover."

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The paper is quoted as follows:

"High police officials today expressed confidence in the personnel of the department and gave voice to resentment at the manner in which federal agents yesterday conducted their sudden raid which resulted in the capture of Harry Campbell, desperado, and added another criminal scalp to the bestudded belt of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-men.

The expression of confidence was made in response to rumors Campbell was the recipient of aid while in hiding here.

Informed that several members of the department appeared to be jittery this morning, Sergeant Baumgardner declared:

"Well, two or three, maybe, but not a lot of them."

The paper continues:

"Incensed at the federal agents' tactics in the raid, Chief Allen late yesterday directed a letter to the G-man chief expressing his displeasure."

The letter is quoted as follows:

"May I congratulate you and the members of your department on your very fine work in capturing Harry Campbell in this city.

Although the accomplishment is commendable, the method pursued in not notifying this department, or asking our assistance, casts an unpleasant reflection upon the honesty and sincerity of the division I command.

As reported in the daily papers at the time of the Alvin Karpis capture in New Orleans, you stated, 'that the federal bureau of investigation always cooperates with local police departments except in cities where they are corrupt.'

I would like to know if there has been any failure in the proper performance of their duties by any members of this department? If there has been, I believe that in all fairness I should be so informed."

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The following interesting editorial concerning Sheriff James O'Reilly appeared in the Toledo Blade dated May 8, 1936:

"O'REILLY MUST GO

"Lucas county today has a sheriff who for five months has been meeting in friendly fashion one of the most notorious gangsters in the United States. The name of that gangster is Harry Campbell, chief lieutenant of Alvin Karpis, Public Enemy Number One.

Lucas county ought to have that sheriff in office tomorrow. He should resign today. Public decency and the reputation of Toledo demand it. It is the least O'Reilly can do to maintain self respect and whatever respect he is entitled to from the people of Toledo. The reputation of our city demands this action at once.

'I've been drinking beer with Campbell plenty of times,' said the sheriff yesterday, 'but I never knew who he was. I hadn't seen a picture of him.'

And in the meantime a picture of the criminal Campbell had been on—and sometimes off—the bulletin board in the county jail.

The sheriff says he has seen Campbell about once a week or once in every week or two since last winter.

In the annals of crime—in and out of fiction—is there a tale more amazing, a record more disgraceful than this?

It is said other officers of the law have known Campbell in this city. If so, that will be found out and proved. And then they must follow O'Reilly into retirement.

Unaided by sheriff's office or police, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-Men, flies into Toledo and nabs Campbell. Must Toledo depend upon Hoover to rid this city of notorious crooks while the sheriff drinks his friendly glass of beer with the blackest outlaw of them all?

'I didn't know he was a criminal,' says the sheriff. 'I

Memo for the Director.

-18-

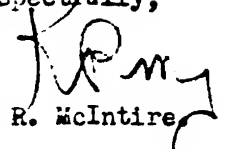
5/11/36.

never saw a picture of him.'

And he never looked at the bulletin board in his own jail.

O'Reilly must go."

Respectfully,


K. R. McIntire

Met Him at Ball Game.

Sheriff O'Reilly said he had known "Campbell" since last winter. He said he had seen him about once a week or once every week or two since.

Asked how he knew "Campbell" had attended the opening game at Swayne Field, Sheriff O'Reilly said he had seen him there. He said he talked with him casually on that occasion.

He said he had never seen a picture of Harry Campbell. He said he thought Campbell was a big man.

He said he did not know there was a reward poster with a picture of Campbell at the County Jail.

Later in the evening the sheriff came to The News-Bee office and, while preparations were being made to issue an extra edition, the first news of the sheriff's activi-

ties on Monroe Street, he issued the following formal statement:

"I have a Scotch terrier which is kept out at the Goulet Cafe. One day when I went out there, Mr. Goulet asked me where Bob Miller could buy a dog like mine. I told him out at Quetschke's Kennels.

"They sold him a Scotch terrier pup. After that I'd drop in occasionally to see how my dog was getting along, and once in a while Miller would be in there with his pup.

"I've seen him from time to time in the cafe with his dog and his wife. I saw him at the opening baseball game. I have also seen him at a "Dinty Moore" supper in the Granada Gardens.

"Of course I never had the slightest suspicion that he was anybody but the man he said he was—Bob Miller.

"I've never seen a picture of Campbell to my knowledge in my lifetime.

"My impression of the man known as Campbell was that he was a man five feet ten inches or six feet tall.

"I certainly had no reason to believe that he would be around here as he had been if he were the man known and wanted as Harry Campbell.

"Had I had the slightest suspicion of his identity, he would have been behind the bars a long time ago.

Sorry He Missed Arrest.

"I am sure that my friends who have known me all my life would never accuse me of a want of courage.

"For that matter, how could I have made a better name for myself than to arrest him here? And I certainly would have jumped at the chance to do so. But the papers had carried stories that he and Karpis were in the Ozarks and in the Southwest and everywhere else but Toledo.

"I'm glad he's under arrest. I'm sorry I wasn't the one to do it."

Adds More Detail.

To these statements, the sheriff, who discussed the situation at great length with his friends during the evening, added more details of the story at the county jail last night.

It was at the jail that he said "I can take it."

"I didn't know that the man with whom I was acquitted was Campbell until Esther Goulet called me Thursday morning," said the sheriff.

"That was some time after the raid.

"The girl when she called me kept saying 'They got Campbell.' I kept asking 'Who is Campbell?' I didn't know who she meant. Then she told me that Campbell was the guy I knew as Miller.

"I always figured Campbell and Karpis were big men," the sheriff went on. "This man I knew as Miller was a little guy. I'm not sure I ever saw this guy walk."

7-576-11343A

O'REILLY SAYS HE'S INNOCENT; TELLS HIS SIDE

Sheriff Reveals He Never Saw
Gangster's Picture in
FBI Circulars

Continued From Page 1.

no indication that any Toledo official was uppermost in his mind.

Toledoans in the meantime eagerly awaited a number of possible developments in the case which has held nationwide attention since Hoover and four carloads of men swooped down in a plane on Toledo early Thursday morning, picked up Campbell at his apartment, with him his wife, later released, and at another apartment Sam Coker, Oklahoma fugitive from justice, and member of the gang since the Bremer and Hamm kidnappings at St. Paul.

These possible developments are:

ONE: What if any action the Department of Justice will take with reference to the friendship between O'Reilly and Campbell or "Bob Miller," as the sheriff knew him.

TWO: What if any action the Department of Justice will take with reference to Toledo Chief Ray Allen's demand to know why Hoover chose to ignore the Toledo police in making the arrests.

THREE: What if any action will be taken, either by the department or locally, with reference to Hoover's statement that Dr. Joseph Moran, Chicago surgeon, who was the face and finger fixer for the gang, was "taken for a boat ride" and drowned in Lake Erie "out of Toledo."

"A Small-Town Punk."

Hoover's statement of the "boat ride" that was given by the Karpis-Campbell gang to Dr. Moran was the first indication that the gangsters had murdered a man near Toledo.

It came presumably from Karpis, whom Hoover grabbed in New Orleans May 1, and who gave the federal officer the information as to Campbell's hideout in Toledo.

Hoover, wearied with 36 hours of flying and raiding, revealed in Washington last night that he and his men expected real resistance when they made the arrest of Campbell here.

"Karpis was smart and probably would surrender, we thought," he said. "Campbell was a small-town punk who had a big head and would likely try to shoot his way out."

Raps Postal Inspectors.

Hoover, besides complaining of a criminal-political alliance in Lake Erie areas, also complained that postal inspectors had given him no help in tracking down Campbell in Toledo.

Sheriff O'Reilly's connection with Campbell first was revealed to Marion Jaworski, News-Bee reporter, who was assigned to the Campbell apartment at 2132 Monroe Street immediately after the announcement was made in Cleveland by Hoover that the arrest had been made at Toledo. Up to that time no one in Toledo officially knew that the G-men had been in town.

Jaworski, shortly after arriving at the apartment, found Sheriff O'Reilly in the rear of the Goulet Grill descending the stairs from the apartment above. The grill adjoins the building in which Campbell was found.

Jaworski's story is as follows:

"At about 10:30, as nearly as I remember, I had gone out to check the details of the Campbell arrest. I walked through the Goulet Grill—and ran into Sheriff O'Reilly in the back yard. He was coming down from the apartment adjoining the apartment Campbell had occupied. The sheriff told me I've been drinking beer with him (Campbell) plenty of times, but I never knew who he was. I had never seen a picture of him."

"The sheriff then insisted again that he had had no idea of who the man was."

"The sheriff then told me that it was by chance that he encountered Campbell, that he ran onto him 'as you might have sat beside him at the opening ball game, for he was out there.'"

Sheriff O'Reilly then protested against my interviewing Miss Goulet, urging that it would do no good. He said that it might jeopardize her position."

"On and Off" the Board.

Meanwhile the sheriff told another News-Bee reporter he had no idea who "Miller" actually was.

Still other News-Bee men checked the circulars on Campbell, in view of the statement made by the sheriff that he had never seen a picture of the man.

They found at first one deputy who said that the circular had been on the sheriff's bulletin board but was removed when the arrest was made. Calling back, another deputy told them the circular was still posted. A reporter went to the jail, found the poster tacked to the door board, and witnessed John Schimmel, deputy, pull it and a poster on Karpis from the board and destroy them.

Sheriff O'Reilly explained his activities with reference to Campbell

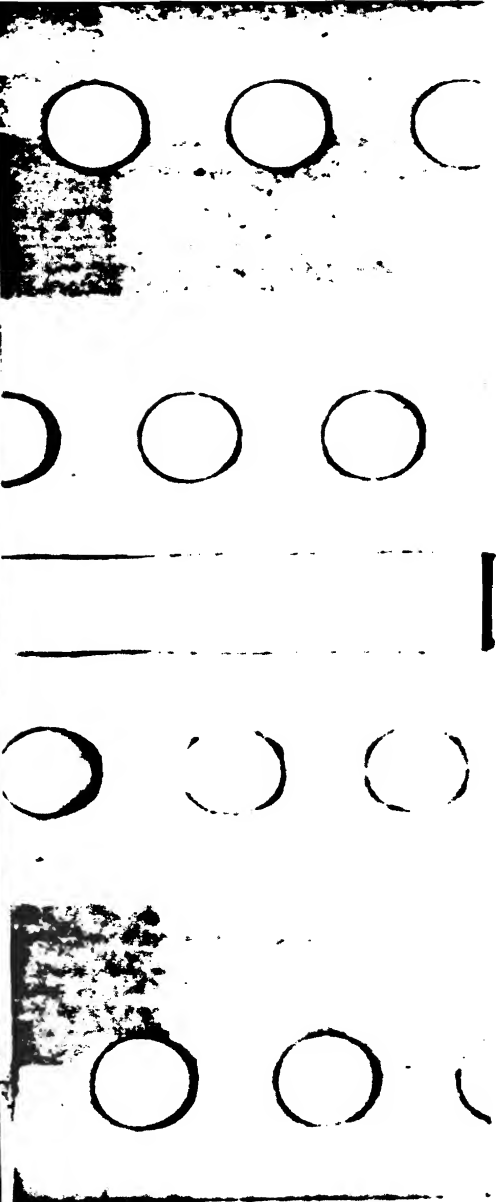
th
Goulet
phoned

THE TOLEDO NEWS-BEE
May 8, 1936.

FIRST PICTURE *When Campbell Arrived in St. Paul*



ell Arrived in St. Paul



And \$2500 Went Begging Here!

WANTED



HARRY CAMPBELL

aliases: DAVE CAMPBELL T. C. BLACKBURN, GEORGE L. MARTIN,
GEORGE NELSON, JOHN WALCOTT, GEORGE WALCOTT, GEORGE
WINFIELD, GEORGE SWANSON, GEORGE F. SUMMERS.

On April 22, 1936, HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Attorney General of the United States under the authority vested in him by an Act of Congress approved June 6, 1934, offered a reward of

\$2,500.00

for information furnished to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, which results in the conviction of the offender.

DESP

Age 37 years

sforesaid reward

If you are in possession of any information concerning the whereabouts of Harry Campbell, communicate immediately by telephone or telegraph collect to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, the local addresses of which are set forth on the reverse side of this notice.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 22, 1936.

IDENTIFICATION
ORDER NO. 1236

January 28, 1935.

WANTED

**DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

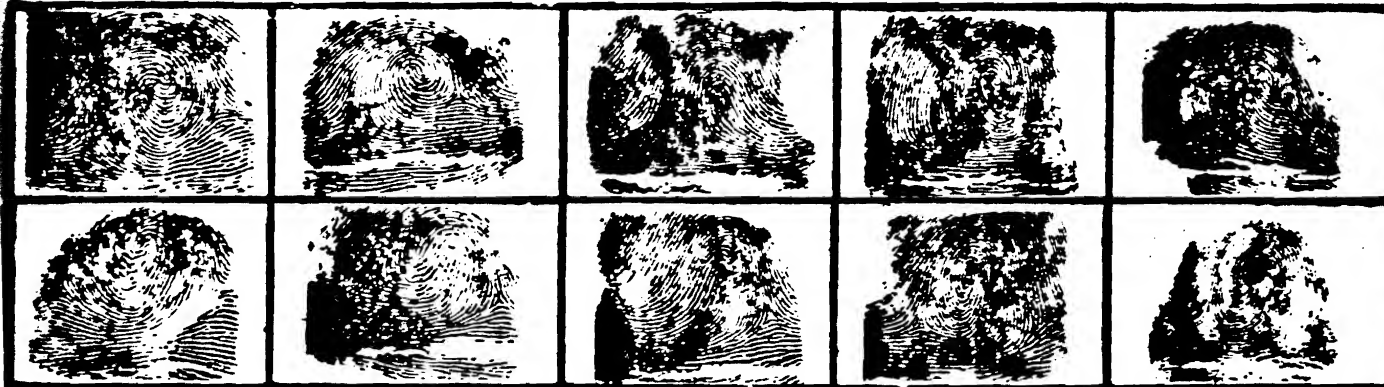
Fingerprint Classification

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HARRY CAMPBELL, with aliases DAVE CAMPBELL,
T. C. BLACKBURN, GEORGE L. MARTIN, GEORGE NEL-
SON, JOHN WALCOTT, GEORGE WALCOTT, GEORGE
WINFIELD, GEORGE SWANSON, GEORGE F. SUMMERS

KIDNAPING



Photograph taken December 25, 1920

DESCRIPTION

Age 35 years. Born Jan. 1, 1894 at Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Height 5 feet 7 inches. Weight 135 to 140 pounds. Build medium. Hair brown. Eyes blue. Complexion ruddy-medium. Marks scar on left eye vaccination scar upper left arm lame right leg. Teeth decayed.

RELATIVES:

George E. Campbell, father
1818 South Rockford St. Tulsa, Okla.
Lissa Campbell, mother
1818 South Rockford St. Tulsa, Okla.
Mickey Rheims with Campbell, wife
123 East Crawford St. Pampa, Texas
Earl Campbell, Edith Campbell, Maiores
and Laura Campbell, sisters - 1818 S.
Rockford St., Tulsa, Okla.
Howard (Myrtle) McKee, sister
Pampa City, Texas
Frederick Jack Campbell, brother
Pampa, Texas
Bill Campbell, brother
Long Beach, California



Harry Campbell

CRIMINAL RECORD

As Harry Campbell, #1846, arrested Police Department, Tulsa, Okla. December 25, 1920, charge investigation, fined \$19 and costs.
As Harry Campbell, #11054, received State Penitentiary, McAlester, Okla., January 14, 1921 from Lincoln County, Okla. crime, bank robbery, held for safe keeping, discharged June 11, 1921 on order of Court.
As Harry Campbell, #9420, arrested Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Okla. April 29, 1932, charge, burglary, released on bond, case pending.

Harry Campbell is wanted for the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 17, 1934. An indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 22, 1935, charging Campbell and others with the kidnaping.

Law enforcement agencies kindly transmit any additional information or criminal record to the nearest office of the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

If apprehended, please notify the Director, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., or the local Agent in Charge of the office of the Division of Investigation listed on the back hereof which is nearest your city.

Issued by JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

TODAY'S QUIZ: Test your news memory: California's primary elected a slate of Republican delegates friendly to: Landon, Hoover, Borah, Merriam or Hearst. Answer on Page 24.

The

SECOND SECT

SHERIFF SAYS HE DIDN'T SEE THIS CIRCULAR

And \$2500

W

\$2500 Reward Announcement
Broadcast by Hoover Is
Reproduced

MANY RECEIVE THEM

Newspapers, Police Stations
State Highway Patrols
Are Supplied

Here are the circulars which Sheriff James J. O'Reilly says he didn't see.

As a result, Badman Harry Campbell, "right-hand man" to Alvin Karpis, became his beer-drinking friend, he missed a chance to become somewhat of a national hero and lost a reward of \$2500.

The circular at the right was released throughout the United States April 22. Sheriffs' offices, police stations, other law enforcement agencies and newspapers were supplied with them.

The original of this circular was received by The News-Bee from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and immediately placed in this newspaper's "morgue" or library.

When Campbell became news yesterday following his sensational capture by Chief G-Man J. Edgar Hoover and his aids it was removed from the "morgue" and sent to the engravers.

This is the same circular which was "on and off" the county jail's bulletin board yesterday and which Sheriff O'Reilly says he never saw.

O'Reilly says he he had imagined Campbell to be a "big man." Instead, he is only 5 feet 5 and weighs 135 pounds, the circular points out. Campbell is lame in the right leg, the circular further states, but Sheriff O'Reilly says he never noticed this.

"I'm not sure I ever saw this guy walk," he told a News-Bee reporter yesterday.

The circular below is the standard size issued by the FIB and hundreds of these are broadcast annually. This, too, is received by law enforcement agencies and newspapers.

HAI
aliases: DAV
GEORGE NE
WINFIELD, C

On April 22,
authority vested

\$

For information:
United States Dep

Editor's Talk

THE thing I keep speculating about in connection with this story of Sheriff O'Reilly drinking beer with "Bob Miller" is what Mister Miller was thinking about it all. He must have known that his drinking companion was the sheriff. Probably he was thinking: "What a slick duck I am, me drinking with the sheriff. I guess that would make that smart guy, Karpis, sit up and take notice."

Too bad, Jim, but I guess you have got it coming to you.

I AM afraid there isn't much that can be done to re-establish Sheriff O'Reilly's reputation for official smartness. That's pretty well shot. But the public should know, I think, that the sheriff quite naively announced to a News-Bee reporter that he had known the man who proved to be Campbell, and had had drinks with him. He acted like a bewildered, but not a guilty man.

True, the sheriff was found out there on premises next to the Campbell apartment soon after the arrests, but a sheriff who was a quick explainer would have explained that circumstance by saying that he was doing a bit of official investigating.

The facts certainly indicate the sheriff was taken in, but they are not such as to show any guilty knowledge. Personally, I can't believe that Jim O'Reilly is guilty of anything worse than failing to keep his wits about him, but that, I am afraid, sounds pretty bad for a sheriff.

THE Junior Bar Association had a big time poking fun at the editors at the gridiron show last night. In my opinion the only weakness of the lawyers' show was that it made the editors out to be unbelievably witty and sparkling fellows.

But it was a swell show, as good a gridiron show as I have seen. And the privilege of seeing editors burlesqued on the stage gave the pettifoggers such joy that mighty roars went up from weazened necks, and I am sure that some lawyers went home and for the first time in years slept soundly, untroubled by mean, corrosive frustrations which so often wreck the vital functions of sedentary workers.

—C. E. M.

TOLEDO BLADE
May 8, 1936.

PAGE 18

May 8, 1936.

TOLEDO BLADE

Published every afternoon except Sunday by
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Grove Patterson, Editor and Vice President.
F. E. Cottrell, Vice President and Treasurer.
S. C. Speer, Vice President and Business Manager.
F. S. Newell, Vice President, Circulation Director.

Charles R. Corbin, Managing Editor; Fred L. Mollenkopf, City Editor; Lucas J. Beecher, Frank M. Warwick, Associate Editors; W. Edward Myers, Advertising Director.
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The Blade's Program for Toledo

Develop Mooring Basin.
Develop down-town water front park.
Enforce traffic rules without exceptions.
City purchase of Transcontinental Airport.

It's Up to Chief of Police Ray Allen

A FEW days ago Ray Allen, chief of police, decreed that no crook, big or little, shall find a resting place in Toledo. One of the most notorious outlaws in America has been here for months. Yesterday federal officers came and got him—took him away right from under the noses of the police. The crisis has come. It is up to the chief. He is new on the job. He has just announced his new policy. Can he make good? The Blade believes he can.

This newspaper openly approved the appointment of the chief only a few weeks ago. He is an earnest young man, has been a good officer, and wants to prove himself a competent chief.

Allen can do it but he must get busy very fast, work very hard, sweep very clean with that new broom.

We can't expect J. Edgar Hoover constantly to guard the gates of Toledo. That's up to the police.

Let the chief put sharp teeth in his policy, get his men together, today, and start a new fight that will prove Toledo has a police force we can be proud of.

Chief—it's up to you!

AFTER THE GRILLING'S OVER—FREE



MRS. HARRY CAMPBELL

Clearly showing the effects of her one-day detention by federal agents who yesterday morning arrested her gangster husband, Mrs. Harry Campbell is shown in her apartment at 2132 Monroe street early today. The 20-year-old Toledo girl was released without charge and returned from Cleveland at 1 A. M. by two agents. During her detention, the government checked her story that she did not know that the "Bob Miller" she married in Bowling Green, O., a year ago was in reality Harry Campbell.

S O'REILLY; WILL GO ON

Chief Of G-Men Leaves Capital On Mystery Trip

**Refuses to Enter Into Discussion
With Head of Police Force as
to Cooperation.**

The first public criticism of Sheriff James M. O'Reilly was made today by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the famous G-men who arrested Harry Campbell, notorious Karpis gangster here yesterday morning in a sensational raid on a Monroe street apartment.

While criticizing the sheriff because the latter admitted having associated with Campbell for some time when Campbell's pictures were plastered on every wall in the country, Hoover refused to state definitely whether any arrests are to be made of Toledo officials in connection with the gangsters activities in Toledo. Hoover said, however, that the investigation was continuing and left for an unannounced destination at once.

Hoover was found by newsmen in the corridor of the department of justice building as he was leaving the office of Attorney General Cummings.

The G-men's chief, when asked regarding the letter sent by Police Chief Ray Allen, expressing his displeasure and demanding to know if there had been any failure in the proper performance of their duties by members of the police department, said that he did not want to enter into any controversy with local officials.

"My statement with regard to cooperation with local police was broader than that," he said. "I said I would not cooperate with any police department that was corrupt, inefficient, or publicity mad. As to the conduct of the Toledo police department, the chief of police is in a much better position to know about that than I am."

**SHERIFF DEFIES
DEMANDS THAT
HE RESIGN NOW**

**"Next Move Up to U. S.,"
He Declares as He
Awaits Action.**

"The next move is up to the federal government, not me. I will not resign."

That is the position taken today by Sheriff James M. O'Reilly in the controversy that has arisen since it was disclosed yesterday that he had been acquainted with Harry Campbell, nationally notorious criminal, arrested here in a raid yesterday by G-men.

O'Reilly, while admitting that he met Campbell on many occasions, insists that he thought he was a Bob Miller, a contractor.

The sheriff today said that he had disclosed his every connection with Campbell and for that reason the next move was up to the G-men. He was not disturbed by the agents last night.

The sheriff went to the office of Francis Reams, county prosecutor,

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Hoover then switched the subject to Sheriff O'Reilly, who admitted yesterday that he had known Campbell for six months under the name of Bob Miller but did not know that Miller was the notorious Karpis gangster.

Won't Comment

"As to your sheriff, he already has admitted associating with this man Campbell for some time when Campbell's pictures were plastered on every wall in the country," said Hoover. "It seems to me that anyone could have recognized him from that picture."

Asked if he intended to take any action against any Toledo official, Hoover replied that "our men intend to prosecute anyone found aiding, abetting, or harboring any member of this gang." He did not disclose if he had anyone in mind in that statement.

Hoover was asked if any arrests could be expected soon, but merely remarked that the investigation is going forward now and he could not comment.

The G-men chief then left Washington on a mysterious mission. He would not say what city was his destination although it was reported it was New York. The only information was that he did not expect to return for a week. Neither would he disclose whether he was making his mysterious journey by train or plane.

Police Chief Allen today ordered a searching investigation of the To-

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The sheriff went to the office of Frazier Reams, county prosecutor, before noon today and held a five-minute conversation with him. O'Reilly did not go to the prosecutor for advice but merely as a friend, it was said. The prosecutor said the sheriff told him the same story already published.

Dog Lovers

O'Reilly also refuses to resign his position as a result of the disclosures that he had been in Campbell's company on numerous occasions in Toledo.

O'Reilly admitted last night that he was acquainted with Campbell.

Continued on Page Three, 6th Col.

West's No. 1 Outlaw Landed at Tacoma

Crowds Jam Airport As G-Men Bring Mahan Down in Chains

TACOMA, Wash., May 8 (UP)—Five G-men hustled William Mahan back here from San Francisco last night to face trial for kidnaping little George Hunt Weyerhaeuser last fall. They brought him back by plane, in chains.

Apparently trying to enjoy the attention of 3000 gathered at the airport to see him arrive, Mahan strutted from the plane to one of the four cars sent to meet him. Then he was whisked to a cell where he will wait arraignment on charges of kidnaping and extortion. Bail of \$100,000 is set on each charge.

The bank robber and former convict was nabbed yesterday on the street in downtown San Francisco less than a block from G-men's headquarters. Surrounded, Mahan surrendered abjectly, making no attempt to use his pistol.

He was captured after holding the hazardous title "Public Enemy No. 1" for less than six days.

Mahan admitted his identity but

Please Turn to Page 13, Column 1.

CAR THIEF MEANS WELL

CLEVELAND, May 8 (UP)—Mrs. Helen Conway reported her car stolen a block from Central Police Station. Three hours later at the same spot she thumbed a ride from a passing motorist. Not only that, but she called police and had the driver arrested. It was her car.

TOLEDO NEWS-BEE
May 8, 1936.

G-MEN HUSTLE WEST'S OUTLAW TO TACOMA CELL

Coast's No. 1 Bad Man Tries
To Grin at Crowd Meeting
Special Plane

Continued From Page 1.
denied any connection with the kidnaping of the 9-year-old heir to a huge lumber fortune.

While the plane was being chartered, Mahan was questioned and searched. On his person was \$7300 in "hot money," part of his \$105,000 share in the \$200,000 ransom. Another \$13,000 was recovered in a car near where Mahan was captured.

G-men had been on Mahan's trail all morning.

The crowd gathered to watch his arrival here broke through guards and packed close around the ship. After several minutes the guards cleared a narrow path through the crowd for the 20 feet from the plane to a car. Men held children on their shoulders to better see the prisoner.

It was expected Mahan would be arraigned today before Federal Judge E. E. Cushman, who sentenced Harmon and Margaret Waley, his accomplices in the kidnaping, to long prison terms.

Mahan's case could be advanced on the calendar. He was indicted last summer for kidnaping and extortion, with bail set at \$100,000 on each charge.

Federal officials were silent on details of the capture.

It was believed, however, that Mahan was trapped by a woman. Sheriff Larry Weir of Butte reported that a woman in Butte had received a letter with a Fulton Street return address.

Weir's letter said the woman had been living under the name of William Dainard—Mahan's true name.

G-Whiz Men

Radio Peps Up Prosaic
Campbell Capture By
Man Hunters

"MARCH OF TIME," radio program, put the arrest of Harry Campbell on the air Thursday night.

Radio news broadcasters allow themselves some license in relating what they call "non-essential detail."

Non-essential detail means that if you know four G-men went up a stairway to make an arrest, you can quote them as saying:

* * *
"ALL RIGHT, boys, steady now! Let's get him. This man's desperate and will shoot to kill." Of course, it may have been that the G-men actually said: "Cripes, but that Dizzy Dean was lucky to win that one yesterday." Anyway, the conversation on the air was much more brisk and

Weyerhaeusers Ignore It.

Arrest of the kidnap gang leader left the Weyerhaeuser family apparently little interested. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weyerhaeuser Jr., parents of the victim, refused to discuss the case. George was attending Lowell School, near where he was kidnaped last year, when the news came.

The kidnaping branded Mahan as a desperate man. He escaped from police at Butte, Mont., last June, abandoning his car containing \$15,000 ransom money. Mahan had been reported seen in almost every part of the nation and in Canada and Mexico.

His two associates have served almost a year of their terms. Waley, 26, was sentenced to 45 years in Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary. Margaret, 21, is serving 20 years at the Federal Detention Farm at Milan, Mich.

Mahan and Waley seized George Weyerhaeuser near Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, just after noon, May 24, 1935.

Early on the morning of June 1 the kidnapers released George on a country road. A farmer took him to Tacoma.

Ransom Traps Them.

The kidnapers parted at Seattle, after dividing the ransom cash. \$105,000 to Mahan and \$95,000 to the Waleys. The Waleys went to Salt Lake City, where passing ransom bills brought their arrest within a week. Mahan abandoned his car and fled when a Butte policeman recognized him on a street.

William Dainard took the name William Mahan, without permission, from a law-abiding friend. He is 32 years old, a native of North Dakota. He lived most of his life in the Northwest, serving a prison term in Idaho. He is accused of robbing three banks.

George Weyerhaeuser has been the hero of his schoolmates, as result of his adventure. Acquaintances say the youngsters spend much of their time playing "kidnaping," with George frequently in the role of one of the G-men who solved the case.

May 8, 1936.

THE TOLEDO NEWS-BEE ED

I May Be Wrong

Here Is One Dude Who Doesn't
Stand Up and Salaam
The G-Men

By DAN PALMER

I SUPPOSE the popular thing to do is stand up and cheer for the G-men, and especially for Public Hero No. 1, J. Edgar Hoover.

But it doesn't sit well when you see outsiders sneak into town and stage a raid without even letting the chief of the local constabulary know about it.



There has been an increasing evidence that G-men are hardly less than prima donnas, who want to be the whole show or nothing. That they have done a good job, there is no denying.

Yet it shouldn't be assumed that virtue ends with G-men. There is worth in the world of sleuthing quite apart from those who have been dramatized by the movies, Mr. Winchell and Mr. Hoover.

Anything that has to do with G-men that doesn't feature Mr. Hoover, simply couldn't be any good, in Hoover's opinion.

* * * * *

Mr. Hoover, First

IT WAS apparent long ago that he wished to be in the spotlight. Any captures couldn't be reported on the spot so that the local yokelry might enjoy first-hand the juicy thrill, but all captures, all big news, had first to be phoned to Washington, where the Great One, on his throne, could pass it out.

There could be but one reason for this. Mr. Hoover wanted to be the Big I, although thousands of miles from the scene of action. He wanted dramatics. He wanted it to appear he was the master mind par excellence.

* * * * *

Choosing the S

WHAT happened was, when the Karpis confederate, Harry Campbell, was caught in Toledo, nothing was said about it. Toledo's police and Toledo's press were hardly worthy of such consideration. Not even the police chief, Ray Allen, could be trusted to know.

And so Mr. Hoover, Public Hero No. 1, rushed in and copped his man and rushed right out again. And he didn't stop until he got way over in Cleveland—a much bigger city than Toledo, to be sure. And then calling in the press, he announced with pontifical dignity, and with plenty of emphasis on No. 1, that the Karpis hoodlum was in the stir.

Of course, no one knows better than Mr. Hoover, who makes a special study of how to be dramatic, that there is a time and a place for Big News. Unloosed in a small burg the big city sheets are apt to be scornful. But release the bulletin on the big city stage, with the right amount of breath-taking suspense, and it is simply irresistible.

* * * * *

Broadway Boy Awed

HOOVER and Walter Winchell get along fine. Public Hero No. 1 enjoys giving Winchell the advantage by releasing juicy bits first to the Broadway Keyhole commentator.

Federal agents are all right. But they are not demigods. Winchell may think so. But he never started his newspaper experience following federal flatties. They're made of common clay. There are plenty of big city detectives who could run rings around the federal agents bringing the guilty to earth. They are sleuths who depend upon their native talents to deliver the goods. A G-man is the creme de la creme because the movies, and magazines, have made him so. With the great organization of the Federal Division of Investigation, and with the tremendous power and influence which the Federal Government is able to throw behind the G-man, he can't help but get results.

Every day in hundreds of cities of the United States unsung and unknown sleuths turn up cases that match in every way the best of the G-man efforts.

* * * * *

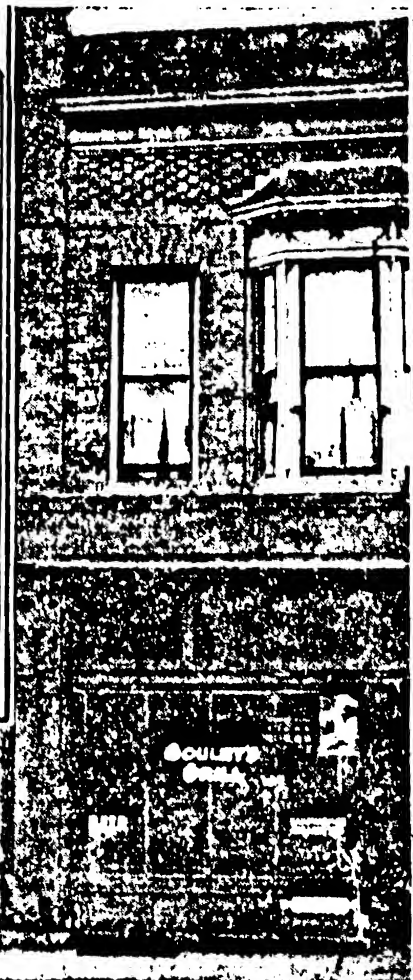
Some Good Men

IT WILL be seen that this is no brief for the supercilious G-man as typified by Public Hero No. 1. This writer has known a lot of federal agents in his time. At first he was awed. But then he came to know the fact, that there is a lot of mediocrity connected with these dandies. Some were good and some were less than so-so.

A good man, for example, was Joe Palma, head secret agent for this territory, who played a quiet but efficient part in developing evidence that convicted the postoffice robbers. Mr. Palma is today the president of the borough of Richmond in Greater New York.

G-MEN TRAIL POLITICIANS HERE WHO PROVIDED KARPIS HIDEOUT

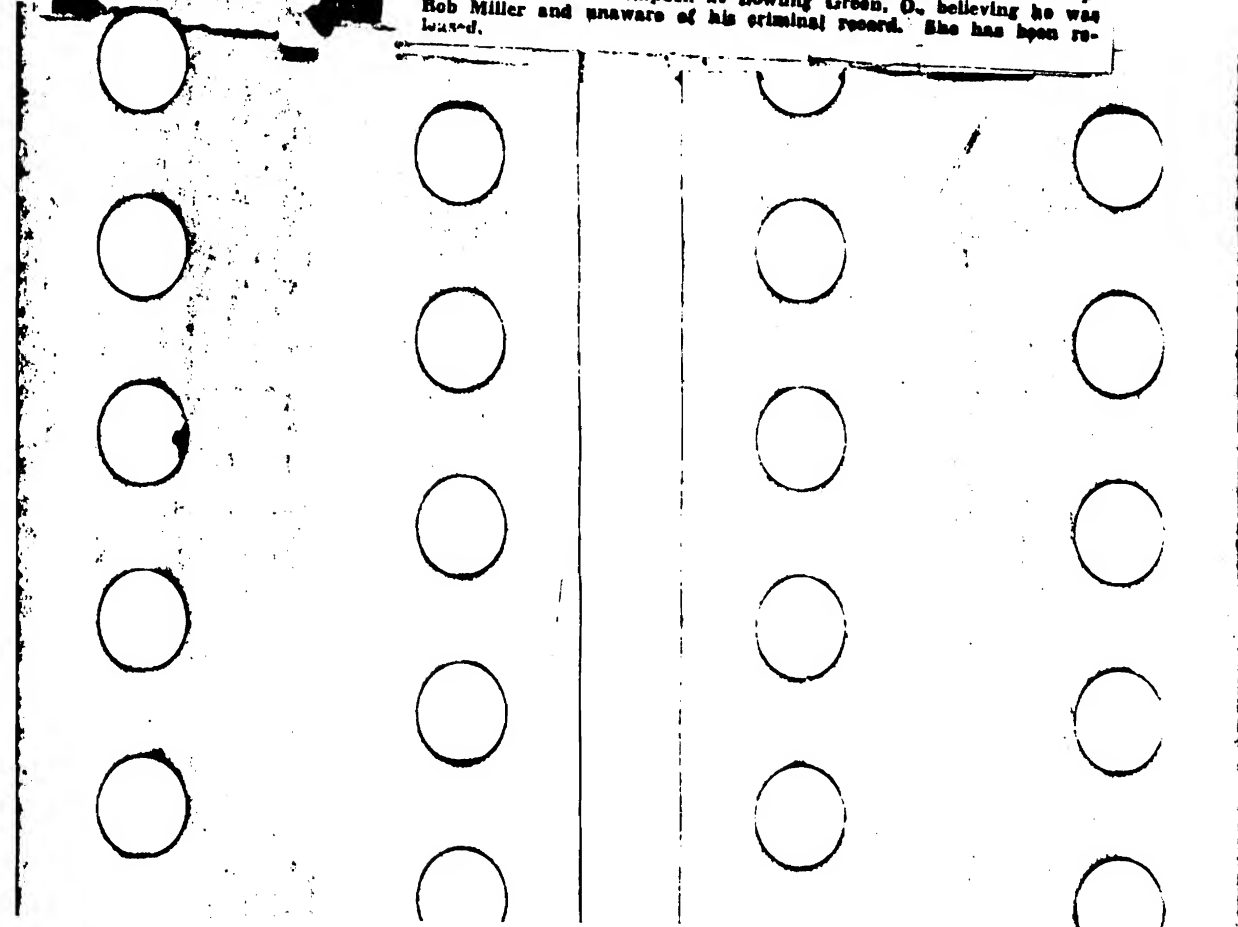
Sheriff Found Kidnaper Good Drinking Companion



The grinning man at the left is Sheriff James O'Reilly of Lucas County. He has admitted having been a beer-drinking companion of



The grinning man at the left is Sheriff James O'Reilly of Lucas County. He has admitted having been a beer-drinking companion of Harry Campbell, member of the notorious Alvin Karpis gang, frequently prior to Campbell's capture at Toledo yesterday. At the right is the Goulet Grill, near Campbell's rooms, where O'Reilly drank beer with the gangster. Below is the dark-eyed brunet, Mrs. Harry Campbell, who married Campbell at Bowling Green, O., believing he was Bob Miller and unaware of his criminal record. She has been released.



O'REILLY MUST GO

Lucas county today has a sheriff who for five months has been meeting in friendly fashion one of the most notorious gangsters in the United States. The name of that gangster is Harry Campbell, chief lieutenant of Alvin Karpis, Public Enemy Number One.

Lucas county ought not to have that sheriff in office tomorrow. He should resign today. Public decency and the reputation of Toledo demand it. It is the least O'Reilly can do to maintain self respect and whatever respect he is entitled to from the people of Toledo. The reputation of our city demands this action at once.

"I've been drinking beer with Campbell plenty of times," said the sheriff yesterday, "but I never knew who he was. I hadn't seen a picture of him."

And in the meantime a picture of the criminal Campbell had been on—and sometimes off—the bulletin board in the county jail.

The sheriff says he has seen Campbell about once a week or once in every week or two since last winter.

In the annals of crime—in and out of fiction—is there a tale more amazing, a record more disgraceful than this?

It is said other officers of the law have known Campbell in this city. If so, that will be found out and proved. And then they must follow O'Reilly into retirement.

Unaided by sheriff's office or police, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-Men, flies into Toledo and nabs Campbell. Must Toledo depend upon Hoover to rid this city of notorious crooks while the sheriff drinks his friendly glass of beer with the blackest outlaw of them all?

"I didn't know he was a criminal," says the sheriff. "I never saw a picture of him."

And he never looked at the bulletin board in his own jail.

O'Reilly must go.

EDITORIAL PAGE, MAY 8, 1936

You Telling Us, Sheriff?





Full reports of United Press, United Financial, News-Bee State Wire, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance and NEA Service.

PHONE MAIN 3131

Give Light and the
People Will Find
Their Own Way.

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1936.

He Kissed Himself Out

JIM O'REILLY has probably got himself immortalized as the sheriff who drank beer with the big-time gangster, whom the G-men caught. Whether the sheriff bought or whether the gangster bought, we don't know.

The sheriff's remarkable failure even to suspect Harry Campbell over the period of some months that the two knew each other does seem to set some kind of new record for official stupidity.

Even if the sheriff had not checked the pictures in his rogues' gallery, which he

HA, WATSON:

Last night our opposition had a curiously editorialized extra proclaiming in big, black news headlines, with no mark of "editorial": "Sheriff O'Reilly Should Resign." No doubt the sheriff should resign. We agree with that. But we can't help wondering whether the curious, unorthodox frenzy of our opposition was stirred up by the fact it had been "scraped" by about two hours and a half or by the circumstance that the sheriff happens to be a Democrat.

should have done, then it appears that a sheriff ought to have the kind of curiosity which would lead him to look into the antecedents of any chap of whom he saw quite a little over some period of time.

But we think in this case ignorance is not an excuse. A sheriff ought to know.

We believe that it is up to Sheriff O'Reilly to resign. There isn't much else he can do.

The Toledo News-Bee

Toledo and vicinity. Generally fair and continuous. Friday night and Saturday.

NIGHT
EDITION

VOL. 61—NO. 11

TOLEDO, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1936.

Entered at the Toledo Postoffice as
Second Class Matter Under Act of 1908

PRICE THREE CENTS

OVER RAKES O'REILLY. LLEN IN REPLY TO CHIE

ENTIRE FORCE TO FACE PROBE ON CAMPBELL

O'Reilly Reiterates Innocence; Admits Drinking Beer With Gangster; 'I Can Take It,' He Says; Hoover Threatens Arrests

Police Chief R. Allen today launched an investigation of the Toledo Police Department to discover if any officer had or should have had knowledge of the presence in Toledo of Alvin Karpis or Harry Campbell.

In an order issued at 10:30 a. m. he instructed the department's three inspectors—Joseph Fruchey in charge of detectives, Clarence Mead in charge of uniformed police and Thomas O'Reilly in charge of traffic—to question all men in the department.

"If any man had knowledge and failed to reveal it, or should have had knowledge and failed to get it," he said, "he will be guilty of violation of the law or the department rules."

Any offenders, he said, will be promptly dealt with.

30 Hours After Raid

This came 30 hours after J. Edgar Hoover, G-man chief, flew into Toledo and with his aids ransacked the Campbell apartment on Monroe Street and charged Campbell on the way to St. Paul.

Revelations that O'Reilly had been for five months on friendly terms with "Bob Miller," otherwise Campbell, and Hoover's statements that a political-criminal alliance existed in the Cleveland area quickly followed.

"I can take it," Sheriff O'Reilly told a News-Bee reporter late last night as Toledo buzzed with the news of his five months' friendship with the gangster, as revealed exclusively in The News-Bee late yesterday.

Drank Beer With Him

Despite the fact his own bulletin board carried pictures of the wanted Campbell, the sheriff told The News-Bee yesterday he had been drinking beer with Campbell, known to him and Toledo as "Bob Miller," at the Goulet Grill near Campbell's apartment, 2132 Monroe street, for many months.

"I have never seen a picture of Campbell," the sheriff told The News-Bee.

Following a statement the sheriff made to The News-Bee last night in which he said "had I had the slightest suspicion of who he was he would have been behind the bars long ago," the sheriff went to the Toledo Bar Association gridiron dinner at the Commodore Perry Hotel last night, remained for a short while, left early and went to the County Jail office where he conferred with several of his friends for some

Hoover Promised Probe

He said in Washington, D. C., that he would probe the matter.

Suspect in Case

Several persons were believed
led of supply both Karpis
speak with a powered trans-
mission and hangouts and
which attention
agents admittedly hoped to
draw from their activities the infor-
mation necessary for arrest of the
suspect or suspects.

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8-1936

CHIEF G-MAN ANSWERS NOTE OF POLICE HEAD

Refused To Co-operate With
Corrupt, Inefficient or
Publicly-Mad Forces

By ROBERT S. BROWN,
New-Bes Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Following a conference this morning with Attorney General Cummings, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said in answer to a query as to whether further arrests were to be made in the Cleveland-Toledo area, said that "our men are still investigating."

The chief of the G-men answered a statement criticizing the invasion of local Toledo police rights by federal investigators, made by Chief Ray Allen, by saying:

"My statement on the refusal of G-men to co-operate with corrupt police forces was broader than your chief stated in his letter."

"I said I would not co-operate with any police department that was corrupt, inefficient or publicly-mad."

Wishes Into O'Reilly.

As to the conditions in the Allen's department, he (Allen) is in a much better position to know than I am.

As to your assertion, he already had admitted associating with this man (Campbell) for weeks when his picture was plastered on every wall in the country.

"It seems to me anyone could recognize the man (Campbell) from his picture," Hoover declared.

"But I do not intend to enter into any controversy with local officials."

Director Hoover reiterated for their statements of policy.

"Our men intend to prosecute anyone and everyone aiding, abetting or harboring any member of this gang."

May 8, 1936

Hoover Identifies Suspects as Persons "Looked Upon as Respectable" and Reveals That Arrests Are Imminent

SHERIFF DRANK WITH CAMPBELL

Lucas County Official Says He Failed to Recognize Gangster Although Federal Poster Hung in His Office

Arrest of several Cleveland politicians, with police connections, on charges of harboring members of the Karpis-Barker gang in Cleveland in the summer of 1934 and tipping the desperadoes off that federal agents were planning a raid, was imminent today, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-men, revealed.

Persons accepted as respectable in this community are among those who harbored the gangsters, Mr. Hoover told reporters in Washington. He said that no person who aided any of the recently captured fugitives would escape.

Mr. Hoover's indication of impending arrests here came as Sheriff James O'Reilly of Lucas County admitted that he had been a beer-drinking companion of Harry Campbell, pal of Alvin Karpis, gang chief, arrested early yesterday in Toledo.

Mr. Hoover, following a conference with Attorney General Clegg, said that his men still are investigating in the Cleveland- Toledo area. "We intend to prosecute anyone and everyone who aided and abetted or harbored any member of this gang."

Hoover Toledo Probe.

Columbiana, Police Chief Ray Black of Toledo launched an investigation of the Toledo Police Department to discover if any officer had or should have had knowledge of the presence in Toledo of Campbell or Karpis. He instructed his three inspectors to question all men in the department. O'Reilly protested that he did not recognize Campbell as the notorious gangster. He said he knew Campbell as a "Red Miller." During the five months that he knew "Red Miller," Campbell's photograph was posted as a "wanted" circular, issued by the Department of Justice, hanging in the Lucas County Jail Bulletin board.

When Karpis, Campbell and William Mahan, kidnaper of the 7-year-old George Weyerhesser last May, rounded up by the G-men within a week's time, the federal agents concentrated their hunt campaign on two objectives:

The capture of Thomas W. Mahan, Jr., kidnaper of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, Louisville, Ky., society matron, for \$20,000 ransom.

Round up of persons not directly connected with the crimes of the kidnapers, but responsible

TIPOFF HERE WARNED KARPIS

Gangster Fled W. Side House After "Molls" Involved in Brawl

A drunken brawl in a downtown Cleveland hotel—

A buried telephone call to a house on W. 171st street—
And Alvin Karpis and his gang fled Cleveland.

This is the background of facts which yesterday J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice, so charge that "Cleveland politicians tipped off the Barker-Karpis gang in 1934, allowing them to make their escape from federal agents."

The drunken brawl was participated in by three stylishly dressed women in the grill room of Hotel Cleveland.

The three women were Mrs. Gladys R. Sawyer of St. Paul, Mrs. Winona Wolcott of Toledo and Mrs. Ethel Matterson. They were occupants of the house at 6412 W. 171st street, where the Karpis gang was

May 8, 1936.

U. S. SEEKS AIDS OF KARPIS HERE

Politicians With Police "Pull"
Blamed for Escape of
Gang in 1934

(Continued From Page One)

jected to the same relentless questioning that forced his former leader, Karpis, to "squeal" on him. Karpis broke down after five days of rigorous grilling and described Campbell's likely hiding places, including the one in Toledo. Since he was the last surviving member of the gang, Campbell probably will be questioned mostly about the hang-ups, and crimes in which he had been suspected, such as the \$46,000 Garrettsville (O.) mail train robbery.

The Karpis gang lived in Cleveland at a home on West boulevard and at another house on the West Side. Suspicion has been directed at several men who are reputed to have prepared the hideouts.

"I can take it," said Sheriff O'Reilly today as Toledo hummed with the news of his five-month

friendship with Campbell. "I never have seen a picture of Campbell. Had I the slightest suspicion of who he was he would have been behind the bars long ago."

Toledoans eagerly awaited a number of possible developments in the Campbell case.

Those possible developments were: What, if any, action will the Department of Justice take with reference to the friendship between O'Reilly and Campbell, or "Bob Miller," as the sheriff knew him?

What, if any, action will the department take with reference to Chief Allen's demand to know why Mr. Hoover chose to ignore the Toledo police in making the arrests, thus implying that the Toledo officers could not be trusted?

What, if any, action will be taken with reference to Mr. Hoover's statement that Dr. Joseph Moran, Chicago surgeon, who was the face and finger-fixer for the gang, was "taken for a boat ride" and drowned in Lake Erie, "out of Toledo?"

Describes Capture

An eyewitness story of the capture of Campbell was given today by Mrs. Gerald Fossnaught, who occupied an apartment across the hall from Campbell.

His story, in part, follows:

"I saw the arrest of the last of

the Karpis gang—not knowing that the man who had lived next door to me was a fugitive from justice, badly wanted by the G-men.

"Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, I was awakened by sounds on the stairs alongside the second-story apartment where we live. Looking out the window, I saw four cars pulled up to the curb. Men were getting out of them, some carrying sawed-off shotguns, some carrying suit cases.

Woman Answered

"Some of them came upstairs. They pounded on the door. A woman's voice answered them. It was Gertrude Miller's voice. "What do you want?" she asked.

"We are federal officers and we're coming in," a man answered. Then they beat on the door again. When the door was opened I heard them file into the room. There were scuffling sounds as if they were moving the furniture around.

"In a few minutes they came out of the door again, leading the man I knew as Mr. Miller. His feet were chained and he was handcuffed to two of the officers. The attractive little girl I knew as Gertrude Miller was brought out next. She was crying."

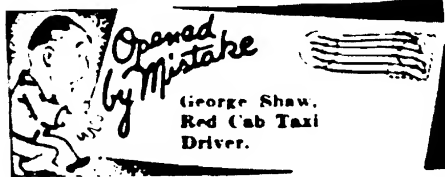
May 8, 1936.

One time two smart sleuths from Cleveland came over to show up the local constabulary. They made a raid on the Superior Hotel, whose mine host was the late Bob Downey. They didn't get to first base. And had finally to ask the help of Toledo detectives they first chose to spurn.

* * *

When Mr. Hoover gets through dramatizing himself, when he gets over trying to fool the public with the idea that G-men are omnipotent and irresistible, the service will still be good, maybe better than it is now. But the G-men will be debunked.

Imagine the Chief Inspector of C. I. D. doing a toe dance as part of the act of announcing how Scotland Yard got its man!



Dear George:

Nice work, catching that gem theft suspect. The police division can use your kind. And I hope you accomplish your aim to soon be a patrolman.

P. S. I hope the civil service commission can make way for you.

Yours
Homer

KARPIS' FLIGHT STARTED FROM W. SIDE HOUSE

Tipoff Phoned Gangster After
Hotel Brawl Involving
Gun "Molls"

(Continued From Page One)

Lorain avenue, who accompanied William J. (Billy) Fergus, former beer parlor operator, on Fergus' "slot machine concession" trip to Roumania and who has been named as Fergus' companion in operating the Harvard Club.

Mr. Hoover asserted yesterday in Cleveland that a source, which is known to him, telephoned Karpis and informed him that the women had been arrested. The women all were gangsters' "molls"—traveling from state to state with the Karpis mobsters, dodging the law.

Women Arrested

The three women were arrested by Policewoman Mildred Wilcox and Detectives Harry Hugo, now a police sergeant, and Joseph Jacobs, who has succeeded them. They found the address to the West Side house in possession of Mrs. Wolcott. The house was rented by Karpis and Fred Barker. They had escaped. In the house was a map of paper bearing fingerprints of the same class as those of Fred Barker slain last year with his notorious mother, Kate (Ma) Barker, in a gun battle with G-men in a Florida hideout.

Here Three Weeks

The Karpis gang, it was learned today, spent three weeks at the W. 171st street address in September, 1935. Now living in the house are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Ashwill. They have been there a year.

Shortly after we moved here a policeman searched the house," Mrs. Ashwill said. "He found nothing. But he told me that in a previous search he had found 17 suits of clothes. The landlord had told us there had been a gang in the house. We tried to keep it from the children."

Next door at 4415 W. 171st street, Mrs. Margaret Klingler said she had identified Fred Barker and Harry Campbell captured yesterday at Toledo, from photographs as 1930 of the gang that lived at 4419. She identified Karpis as a frequent visitor to the house.

Hideout of Karpis-Barker Gang Before Tipoff Flight



The house at 4419 W. 171st street, hideout of the Karpis-Barker-Campbell gang.



"Her name was Francine; I liked her," said Billy Klingler, who played with the daughter of the next-door gangster.

TEACHERS GET PAY

ALAMEDA, Cal., May 8.—The de-

pression for Alameda school teachers is 50 per cent over. The original been reduced to 4 per cent

Karpis There Often

"Karpis came there with a woman in white who drove a new coupe," he said. "I later learned her name was Burdette. There was nothing about them to make us suspicious. They acted like any other neighbors, except that they were unfriendly."

"The only conversation I ever had with them was when a woman I understand was Mrs. Sawyer, asked me the location of the nearest grocery."

"Campbell never left the house, Barker, however, went out every day and returned at night with a brief case. Sometimes we heard their conversation through an open window. It usually was about trivial matters. My son, Billy, played with a little girl whom I heard was Barker's daughter."

Women in Prison

Billy spoke up "Her name was Francine," he said. "I liked her."

The woman arrested here as Mrs. Winona Wolcott later was arrested in Atlantic City after Karpis and Campbell shot their way out of a trip. Seized with her was Dolores Delaney. Both were given five-year sentences in the Milan (Mich.) Women's Reformatory.

Mrs. Wolcott was arrested there as Mrs. Burdette. She told of renting the house here under the name of Wolcott. She said Barker and Karpis narrowly escaped capture after her arrest here.

The three women arrested here were questioned for two days by C. W. Cody, former detective inspector, Deputy Inspector Frank W. Story, then a captain; Lieut. Bernard Wolf, then a sergeant, and others. They were represented by Edward C. Stanton, former county prosecutor. After they had been questioned they were released by federal agents.

Mr. Stanton today said his office was called by one of the three women and he was asked to represent them after he had interviewed them in jail.

It was reported today that James (Slimmy) Patton and Art Hebebrand, gamblers and friends of Billy Fergus, were instrumental in arranging for rental of the W. 171st street house to Barker, Campbell and Karpis.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:RLG

May 21, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The attached memorandum prepared by Mr. McIntire summarizes all information in the Bureau files at the present time pertaining to the corruption in the Toledo, Ohio Police Department. This memorandum is not, of course, for release or use outside of the Bureau but is designed solely for the purpose of consolidating at this time all information pertaining to the Toledo, Ohio Police Department.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Send copy to Connelley
for his information.

J. E. H.

We must press this situation
vigorously. Do Toledo first
+ then St. Paul, Hot Springs
+ Cleveland.

J. E. H.

RECORDED

JUN 9 1936

JUN 21 1936

RECORDED COPY FILED

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

May 22, 1936

MEMORANDUM

RE: HERBERT "DUTCH" AKERS
and JOE WAKELIN

As you know, Herbert "Dutch" Akers is presently Chief of Detectives of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, Police Department, while Joe Wakelin is Chief of Police in that city. Akers first came to the attention of this Bureau prominently during the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Frank Nash, escaped Federal prisoner. You will recall that by virtue of certain arrangements made at that time, Akers furnished information leading to the location of Nash. Akers was at that time Chief of Detectives at Hot Springs, Arkansas. You will remember that the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre cast serious reflections upon the character and conduct of Akers. After the apprehension of Richard Tallman Galatas, he furnished information to the Bureau indicating that for a long time prior to the location of Nash, Akers had knowledge of Nash's fugitive status and also was well advised of Nash's presence in Hot Springs. Galatas contended that prior to the apprehension of Nash, he suggested to "Dutch" Akers that the latter arrange to have Nash apprehended by authorities outside of Hot Springs in order that no suspicion would be directed toward him, Galatas.

On October 1, 1934, a signed statement was obtained from Galatas at Chicago, Illinois. In this statement, Galatas advised that he finally located in Hot Springs, where he followed the "confidence game". He states:

"I was arrested one day by 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives of Hot Springs, for suspicion of confidence game. I propositioned him that if he would not molest me and permit me to work the confidence game in Hot Springs I would pay him some money if I made any. No specific amount was named. There were a number of confidence men in Hot Springs at that time; it was difficult to make any money, in fact, I was not making any and 'Dutch' Akers got after me for not paying him money.

"I did not want to leave Hot Springs so I went to Frank Clark of Hot Springs, who had a slot machine racket there with the protection of the city administration. I told him my difficulty with 'Dutch' Akers and asked him whether he could get me out of jail if I were arrested. He told me he thought he could do so. John Rumer, of Indianapolis, a confidence

7-576-1184 OK

May 22, 1936

man, was in Hot Springs and I began working with him. I think this was in 1931, as well as I recall. When we would make any money, Rumer would come to me with the amount of protection money for the city administration. I would give the money to Frank Clark who would make the actual payment to the city officials. A man by the name of Buick was the prosecuting attorney, Leo McLaughlin was mayor, and a man by the name of Ledgerwood was city judge. The amounts varied according to the size of the purse we would collect in a confidence undertaking. On occasions it would be \$200, \$300, \$500, and sometimes it was \$1,000.

"I want to explain here that I was getting my cut in money that was being made in the confidence game by the men named above for the protection that was extended and the payoff for this protection was through Frank Clark. Protection was paid the city administration at Hot Springs for operation of the hand book and baseball book. Twice a month my bookkeeper 'Little Jeff' (his nickname, Jefferson being his right name) would go into city court in Hot Springs, enter a plea of guilty and pay a fine of \$126.50. I, of course, would not appear in court in connection with this."

Galatas has informed that he first met Frank Nash during the late winter or early spring of 1932, and was introduced to him through Herbert Farmer. Galatas advised:

"A short time before Nash was picked up, he made a trip to Hot Springs. He stopped at my home one morning and informed me he had just arrived from Chicago. He stated to me he wanted to remain in Hot Springs for a while but if there was any danger of his being picked up he would not stay. He asked me whether I thought there was such danger and I told him I did not think so. I told him I would call 'Dutch' Akers over and let him have a talk with him if he desired. He told me to call Akers and I did and he came over. I introduced them. They were in my kitchen and I left them there. I walked into my bedroom. Frances Nash was along. After a few minutes, Nash came into my bedroom and stated everything would be all right. Akers left the house. I did not hear the conversation. Nash remained in town for some time."

Galatas has explained that Nash was in Hot Springs two or three days before he was picked up. Galatas has also informed that he saw Nash in front of the "White Front" a few minutes before Nash was picked up; that soon thereafter he heard the hangers-on mentioning

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a kidnaping; that he then learned that three men had come up in a car, put a gun on a man and taken him away. Galatas states he then went to the police station. Before proceeding to the police station, however, Galatas states he telephoned a police officer, Joe Scott, to determine what had happened. Galatas states:

"I went to the police station and found Joe Wakelin and some other officer there. 'Dutch' Akers was at home. Someone called him and he came down. I believed Akers had fingered Nash and asked him why he had the man picked up and he denied he had anything to do with it. Akers and Chief Wakelin by telephone called the neighboring towns to stop the men. Shortly, a man called from Benton, Arkansas, and said the men had passed through and were stopped but had passed on, but he was not certain they were officers. Akers answered this call. He then called the Little Rock police and informed them there had possibly been a kidnaping. These calls were made at my suggestion."

Galatas had advised that he then got in touch with Frances Nash, the wife of Frank Nash, advising her she had better make herself scarce. At this time

"she then asked me who I thought had put the finger on her husband; that it was between two people and those two were 'Dutch' Akers and me. I denied I had anything to do with it. 'Dutch' Akers came up to my home a short time later. I called him in and told him to square himself with Nash's wife. He came in, talked to her and told her he had nothing to do with it. Akers called the Little Rock police and found the officers were supposed to be going to Joplin, Missouri, with Nash."

Galatas then goes on to explain the manner in which he took Frances Nash to Joplin, Missouri, and the efforts which were made to get in touch with Verne Miller, and his subsequent return to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the morning of June 17, 1933. Galatas states he then became a fugitive, traveling to several parts of the United States. On a return trip from Santa Monica, California, Galatas states he went by Hot Springs -

"I stopped on the outskirts of town and calling 'Dutch' Akers by telephone requested him to find out if he could make some connections with some representative of the Government in order that I could negotiate for a surrender. He told me he would see what he could do. He wanted to meet me but I did not trust him. I feared that he would double-cross me. I did not get in touch with him again because there was an ad

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"In the paper that I was to be taken dead or alive.

"I have mentioned previously that I introduced 'Dutch' Akers and Nash in my home. I do not think Akers had ever met Nash before but he knew who he was and that he was an escaped Federal prisoner. I had told Akers Nash would be in and out of town and not to bother him."

Galatas has also advised that several years ago he had an interest in a boat house on Lake Catherine near Hot Springs, with "Dutch" Akers but he gave his entire interest in this boat house to Akers. Galatas has also advised that

"On Christmas Day, 1932, as I recall, I gave a dinner at White Sulphur Springs Hotel near Hot Springs, Arkansas, there were a number of confidence men present at this dinner, together with their wives. Those I recall now attending were Dutch Christman and wife (Earl Christman and Helen Ferguson); Chappy Law or Lohr and wife; Grossman and wife; Grimes and wife; Jim Watkins and wife. There were several other persons whose names I am unable to recall at this time. Before dinner was over 'Dutch' Akers and wife came in. A place was made for them at the table and they ate some food".

In view of the conduct of Akers in notifying various police departments in the vicinity of Arkansas to the effect that Nash had been kidnaped, the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri, expressed a strong desire to indict Akers along with others in the Kansas City Massacre case, but it was considered at that time the evidence was not strong enough to warrant a conviction, for which reason no prosecution was undertaken.

During the course of the investigation of the Kansas City Massacre case, Joe Anderson, of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, was working in Arkansas in an effort to apprehend certain fugitives who had escaped from the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, Memorial Day, 1933. Anderson advised certain Special Agents that he has the confidence of an informant, Jeffries, of Hot Springs, who has the confidence of city officials and knows what is going on there. Anderson stated that Jeffries told him that on the day of the Kansas City Massacre, June 17, 1933, he, Jeffries, saw Akers and Chief of Police Joe Wakelin drive north toward the home of Galatas in Wakelin's car with Mrs. Nash and her child; that shortly thereafter, Galatas, Mrs. Nash and the child drove toward the airport; that a day or so after the massacre, Galatas left Hot Springs, but returned shortly thereafter and was hidden out there by the city officials; that Galatas was moved from Akers' home to the home of Mayor McLaughlin.

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Anderson claimed his informant had told him Galatas would not be kept at the same house very long, that he would probably be kept in the homes of Herbert Akers, Mayor McLaughlin, Chief of Police Wakelin, Judge Ledgerwood, or the Keeley Institute, which latter place Jeffries alleged has for years been a hideout for any men who were "hot".

In connection with the harboring of Galatas, Sergeant Douglas S. Catchin, Marine Barracks, 8th and I Streets, S. E., Washington, D. C., advised he had been a life-long resident of Hot Springs, Arkansas. He stated that the mayor, Leo P. McLaughlin, his brother, George McLaughlin, and Chief of Detectives "Dutch" Akers were closely connected with Galatas and were probably cognizant of his whereabouts at that time.

Mr. J. C. Fox, 832 Malvern Avenue, Hot Springs, Arkansas, having been a resident of Hot Springs for the major portion of his life, advised an Agent he believed "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives, Hot Springs, Arkansas, is Galatas' best friend and at that time knew where Galatas might be located. Fox even went so far as to state it was possible Galatas was hiding out at or near Akers' rock house located at Lake Catherine near Hot Springs. He further informed that John Young, constable at Hot Springs, had told him, Fox, that there was a house on the hill above Akers' rock house, that appeared to be very suspicious. Fox added he questioned Akers about this house and Akers told him he did not know who lived in it.

While the information furnished by Fox and Sergeant Douglas S. Catchin is by no means authentic, it nevertheless serves to point out the reputation which "Dutch" Akers bears in Hot Springs and vicinity.

During the years 1927 to 1930, Special Agent T. M. Clifford, now attached to the Portland office, was assistant District Attorney of the 13th Judicial District of Arkansas, at Camden, Arkansas. Agent Clifford has advised that during 1929 Galatas, in company with "Dutch" Akers, Chief of Detectives, approached Sheriff A. W. Ellis, Camden, Arkansas, with a proposition to permit Galatas to operate unmolested a confidence game in Ouachita County, Arkansas, and offered as an inducement payment of \$1,000 to the Sheriff and a like sum to Special Agent Clifford, then serving as assistant District Attorney. This offer was of course refused.

In 1933, while Agent Clifford was assisting A. W. Ellis in solving certain bank robbery cases which involved a raid on an apartment in Hot Springs, Akers had the temerity to inform Sheriff Ellis, who in turn advised Agent Clifford, that Galatas had paid him, Akers, a considerable sum of money as a result of a cut-in of the

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money obtained by Galatas from confidence game and gambling concessions in and around Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the light of his experiences with Akers, Mr. Clifford came to the conclusion that Joe Wakelin, Chief of Police of Hot Springs, Arkansas, has had a "cut-in" on the operations of Galatas in Hot Springs.

During 1934, the New Orleans office had occasion to investigate an impersonation case involving Thomas Acid Mimmer. Mimmer was convicted. Mimmer had been arrested by the police department of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and later turned over to the New Orleans office. On October 22, 1934, Mimmer submitted a signed statement at New Orleans to Special Agent D. V. Magee, concerning an effort on the part of Herbert "Dutch" Akers to obtain money from Mimmer. The statement is quoted in part as follows:

"I was in my room lying on the bed when Cecil Brock (Brock) and another policeman came in saying that I was wanted at headquarters. I went down arriving at 6 P. M. When I first went into the station I was work over, then a man came in whom I was told that he was 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Detectives. He ask me how much money I had I told him only two or three dollars. Ask me where I came from to Hot Springs. I said home by the way of New Orleans then he asked me if I would go back I told him yes. About two hours later a lawyer came to see me whom I learned was Judge Ryan telling me he could get me out for \$100. I told him if he would give me a little time I could get it. He said, he would come back to see me next day. the following day I was moved upstairs stayed there until after 9 A. M. when I was taken before Judge Akers and he ask me where all the places I stay where I was thru. I told him then before Brock he ask me whether I wanted to go back to New Orleans or stay there. if I did not want to go back if I had a \$100 he would let me go. I told him the same as I told Rayan. to wait until next day and I will try and get it. he said all right. that day I was put back with to men that were con men and was told by them that they could get out for \$100 the same as I was told. One of them got out that night by getting money from the day chief. the next day about 11 o'clock I was call down and Mr. Chitman (Agent Chippman) with the Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, telling me that I would be taken back to New Orleans. I told him what 'Dutch' Akers told me. and he informed me that it was impossible for him to do so. that I had to go back or make bond. After that was over I went upstairs. with Brock then I was fingerprinted and picture made. while there 'Dutch' Akers came in you crazy fool dont you know better then to say anything before that man. I told him no though it was all right. I then said well what if I did pay the money out was that going to help me. he said I would have gotten you out of town before he could have."

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On March 9, 1936, Mr. Marshall Purvis of the firm Purvis and Purvis, attorneys at law, Kempner Building, Hot Springs, Arkansas, appeared at the Little Rock office. He advised that several months prior to this interview he had drawn up a will for one of his clients which named one Dr. Wright of Hot Springs, Arkansas, as a beneficiary of the will, who was to receive approximately \$15,000 in said will; that some time thereafter, the testator died, leaving approximately \$60,000 in cash which was on deposit in a bank in Sherman, Texas; that the will was properly drawn up in all respects, meeting the requirements of law not only in Texas but also in Arkansas. Mr. Purvis advised that one of the other beneficiaries of the will was a Mr. Daniels, and that after receiving the money, numerous attempts were made to blackmail both Daniels and Dr. Wright; that on one occasion, Dr. Wright was approached in Hot Springs by Mr. Bill Brandenburg, former Chief of Police at Hot Springs, now a private detective at Little Rock, Arkansas, who stated that for \$10,000 he would stop a contemplated contest of the will. This proposition was, of course, turned down. Mr. Purvis advised that at about the same time, Richard Tallman Galatas came to his law offices telling him of a proposed contest of the said will, intimating that some heirs had been located, but stating that for \$10,000 he could stop everything; that this offer was refused. Galatas later returned, bringing with him a copy of the National Stolen Property Act, stating that a friend of his had shown him the Act and that the matter was being referred to the Federal Government for investigation on the theory that the \$60,000 distributed under the will was stolen money and transported in interstate commerce from Sherman, Texas, to Hot Springs, Arkansas; that at this time, Galatas offered to stop the proposed contest and all activities for the sum of \$5,000, which was refused. Mr. Purvis related that after these attempts to blackmail his clients he contacted Akers in an effort to ascertain what was happening, since he knew Akers and Galatas were on friendly terms and thought he could obtain some information from Akers due to the fact that he had represented Akers in a law suit at one time. He stated however, he was well aware of the fact Akers and his crowd ran Hot Springs and were crooked and he was not in sympathy with him. He stated when Akers came to his office he refused to discuss anything in the office and requested Purvis to meet him in his automobile, which he did, and Akers stated he was able to state what Galatas and Brandenburg were doing, and that it was a shake-down or blackmail.

Mr. Purvis then related he had noticed in recent newspaper articles that C. Floyd Huff, U. S. Commissioner of Hot Springs, had been appointed by Carl Bailey, Attorney General for the State of Arkansas, and by Governor Putrell, as a special assistant to bring suit on behalf of the State of Arkansas to set aside this will,

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based apparently on the theory that the will was invalid and because there were no heirs, the money escheated to the State of Arkansas. Purvis related it was common knowledge Galatas and Mr. Huff were very close friends and the present Attorney General, Mr. Carl Bailey, was a close friend of Galatas, as Mr. Bailey had at one time dismissed an indictment against Galatas on a con charge. The information as to C. Floyd Huff, former U. S. Commissioner, is mentioned above in view of the fact that further information concerning him will be set out hereinafter.

On June 6, 1933, Galatas, using the name Sneed, and working with another con man by the name of Frank Clark, who has been mentioned hereinbefore, fleeced Dr. W. A. Johnson of \$10,000 at Hot Springs, Arkansas. The old race horse trick was used in getting Dr. Johnson to bet \$10,000 on a certain race, later being advised that his horse did not win. It appears, however, that very crude tactics were used by Galatas and Clark; that they got Dr. and Mrs. Johnson into a hotel room after Johnson had obtained \$10,000 from his home in Roanoke, Virginia, and when Dr. Johnson commenced counting the money on the bed, Clark grabbed the \$10,000 out of Johnson's hand, passing it to Galatas, who was at the door, that Galatas thereupon ran out of the hotel room with the money; that Clark remained in the room with Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Galatas later returning and advising he had bet the \$10,000 on the races. After this, Clark and Galatas took Dr. and Mrs. Johnson to the train, purchasing tickets for Nashville, Tennessee. Clark and Galatas remained on the train until it started moving and then jumped off. Dr. Johnson stated he and Mrs. Johnson upon arriving at Nashville, Tennessee, immediately returned to Hot Springs and endeavored to locate Galatas and Clark; that in so doing he talked with Herbert Akers, a detective at Hot Springs, Arkansas; that Akers told him that both Clark and Galatas were in town but they had told him, Akers, that he, Dr. Johnson, had laid his \$10,000 in their lap. Akers also told Dr. Johnson that if he should say anything about this case, Clark would mash his face. It was Dr. Johnson's opinion that Detective Akers was in cahoots with Clark and Galatas. Dr. Johnson died before any prosecutive action could be entertained.

You will remember that the States of Oklahoma and Arkansas have produced numerous outlaws who have been interested in the theft of automobiles. One such case involved Elmer Mikel, in the case entitled Orville E. Nyrvin, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Mikel was a notorious car thief. In connection with the activities of "Lutch" Akers, he furnished the following information:

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Mikel stated that he has never had any direct dealings with "Dutch" Akers, but he knows from his intimate contacts with Joe Stone, Clarence Stone, Clem Holman, Pete Traxler, Paul Ervin and W. L. (Bullet) Ebb, now in Little Rock prison, that "Dutch" Akers has been dealing with these automobile thieves and receiving \$50 on every car brought into Hot Springs and sold there. "Dutch" Akers works with one Burt Conners, used car dealer at Hot Springs, and helps find customers for "hot" cars brought there. Akers personally locates prospective purchasers for these stolen cars among the underworld element as well as others. Mikel further stated that he is of the opinion that about 75 per cent of the city firemen, policemen and other city employees of Hot Springs are possessors of stolen cars obtained through the above mentioned source; that while he cannot prove it, he knows that U. S. Commissioner Huff of Hot Springs is connected with Akers and operates in the same manner with some of these thieves, especially Clem Holman; and that any information known to Huff was immediately conveyed by him to Akers and to persons interested; that in fact Huff is the criminal's source of information on Government matters. Mikel stated that it would be no trick to trap Huff and Akers if undercover men were put in Hot Springs to deal with them as they, especially Akers, will go any route. Mikel further informed that thieves were instructed by Akers not to steal any local cars in Hot Springs but to take cars brought in there by tourists; that Akers, in order to keep down suspicion, turns up a thief occasionally to the Government—he turned up Paul Ervin because he would not pay off or did not have the money to pay off.

Special Agent T. M. Clifford who was formerly prosecuting attorney in Arkansas, as noted above, learned at the time he resided in Arkansas that during the season at Hot Springs, members of mobs and gangsters from the East congregate there. In the event they pay tribute to "Dutch" Akers they are permitted to remain without molestation. Agent Clifford has also advised that James Pitcock, Chief of Detectives at Little Rock, Arkansas, who is one of the oldest peace officers in the State of Arkansas, is considered reliable and trustworthy; that Pitcock has on numerous occasions advised Agent Clifford that he had no confidence in Akers. Agent Clifford has also advised that all prostitutes in Hot Springs pay tribute to "Dutch" Akers, that, further, it is known that Akers has a failing for women; that he, Agent Clifford, has been informed that Akers contacts most of the prostitutes in Hot Springs personally.

In keeping with this line of thought, it is to be recalled that when I interviewed Fred Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana, he informed me he had made a survey of Hot Springs, Arkansas, prior to taking Alvin Karpis there during June, 1935, and had learned that it was possible for thieves and gangsters to hang out in Hot Springs without molestation.

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provided they commit no offenses in that city.

Your attention is directed to a news item appearing in the New York Daily Mirror of Monday, April 20, 1936, referring to the apprehension of "Lucy" Luciano, which is quoted as follows:

"April 2. Detective John Brennan spotted Luciano on Hot Springs' famous 'bathhouse' promenade, engaged in an animated conversation with Herbert 'Dutch' Akers, Chief of Hot Springs Detectives.

"When Brennan flourished his warrant and announced to 'Lucy' that he was under arrest, Akers patted the gangster on the shoulder and said 'Don't worry, Charlie. I'll have the five grand in a hurry', and he did. Mr. Jacobs, who heads a gambling syndicate in Hot Springs, came puffing into the court room waving the cash.

"After Edward McLean, Deway's assistant, and Brennan had engineered another warrant demanding his second arrest and had pointed out the seriousness of the charge on which Luciano was wanted in New York, they faced a situation which reads like fiction.

"After a two day search for the racket king, Brennan arrested him the second time, he was arraigned and held on \$200,000 bail. Akers and a bevy of Luciano's pals who crowded the court room immediately gathered around the gangster and rushed him across the street to the Hot Springs lockup; there he was treated royally, Akers himself bringing sheets, blankets, and downy pillows from the hotel across the street to make 'Lucy' comfortable.

"McLean and Brennan wanted Luciano out of the Hot Springs jurisdiction, aware that 'plenty' had been dropped by the racketeer for 'protection'. When they attempted to transfer him from the Hot Springs jail they found two deputies armed with sub-machine guns 'protecting' 'Lucy' against being 'kidnaped' by the law officers."

On February 19, 1934, Mr. Ed Monroe, Assistant Chief Special Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, called the Chicago office and advised Mr. Ladd he had recently issued a pass on the Missouri Pacific Railroad to "Dutch" Akers of Hot Springs, that it was his intention to arrange to place Akers on the payroll of the

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Missouri Pacific Railroad as a special employee during the racing season in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Monroe stated his sole purpose in so treating Akers was to cause him to be indebted to Monroe with the object that he, Monroe, would be able to obtain from Akers information as to the whereabouts of Dick Galatas.

In December, 1933, when Special Agents H. E. Andersen and N. E. Marshall were in Hot Springs, Arkansas, conducting an investigation relative to the apprehension of Galatas, contact was made with Bill Seiz, Jr., who is the complainant in an antitrust case involving Leo P. McLaughlin, mayor of Hot Springs, Arkansas. It is to be noted that when the Agents proceeded to Seiz's place of business they were "tailed" by Chief of Detectives Akers and Detective Cecil Brock, who parked down the street in their car while the Agents talked with Mr. Seiz. Brock and Akers could readily be seen from the window of Mr. Seiz's office.

Special Agents of the Bureau have been compelled to work with "Dutch" Akers on the Bremer matter in view of the fact that Karpis and Fred Hunter lived in Hot Springs for so many months previous to their final apprehension in New Orleans, Louisiana; they were likewise compelled to work with "Dutch" Akers because of the association of Fred Hunter and Alvin Karpis with Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, alias Ruth Hann. No confidential information, however, was disclosed to "Dutch" Akers by Special Agents. "Dutch" Akers was, however, at all times advised of the importance of Grace Goldstein. The Post Office inspectors, having obtained information with regard to the association of Grace Goldstein with Alvin Karpis, had thoroughly advised "Dutch" Akers with regard to this matter. After information had been obtained to the effect that Grace Goldstein's correct name was Jewell Leverne Grayson, whose family resided in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, the Post Office inspectors, with knowledge of the confidential character of this information, imparted same to "Dutch" Akers. About this time, and after Grace Goldstein had once been interviewed by Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley, she departed from Hot Springs and contacted Karpis and Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana. During her absence, Post Office inspectors together with Herbert "Dutch" Akers, proceeded to the house of prostitution operated by Grace Goldstein at the Hatterie Hotel, where a search was made of the place and where Inspector Cordrey and "Dutch" Akers vigorously interviewed all the girl inmates, including the one left in charge during the absence of Grace Goldstein. The said officers threatened them with arrest in an endeavor to obtain information from them relative to the location of Grace Goldstein or information as to when she would return. This conduct on the part of "Dutch" Akers, who was thoroughly advised of the

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importance of Grace Goldstein to the Bureau, materially interfered with the investigation looking toward the apprehension of Alvin Karpis.

When Grace Goldstein returned from her visit with Karpis and Hunter at New Orleans, Louisiana, "Dutch" Akers immediately contacted her in the hope of obtaining information leading to the location of Alvin Karpis, so he could collect the reward. At this time, he furnished her with the extremely confidential information that Post Office inspectors and Special Agents had located the home of her brothers in the vicinity of Paris, Texas, and further advised her Special Agents were fully informed of the fact that Karpis had left his Great Dane dog and Ford automobile at that point. This, of course, was a willful breach of trust and confidence on the part of "Dutch" Akers.

It is also to be noted that during the investigation looking toward the location of Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris, there was strong reason to believe, as will be shown hereinafter, that either "Dutch" Akers or Joe Wakelin furnished to the press in Hot Springs, Arkansas, photographs of these two women. This, again, was a serious breach of trust on the part of such officers.

You will recall that Clayton Hall furnished information to Agents of the Bureau that Alvin Karpis and Fred Hunter were occupying a house on a hill at Potash Sulphur Springs near Hot Springs, Arkansas. Accordingly, the Agents and Post Office inspectors, together with Joe Anderson, of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, conducted a raid on said house on the morning of March 30, 1936. Information, however, was later obtained that Karpis, Hunter and Connie Morris, alias Ruth Hann, had fled from the said house on the evening of March 26, 1936, as a result of information furnished Connie Morris, by one Brock, a taxi driver in Hot Springs. Brock had advised Connie Morris that the Government was seeking the apprehension of Fred Hunter and Alvin Karpis and she had immediately communicated with these individuals, as a result of which advice they made their departure. Brock, the taxi driver, is a brother of Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in Charge of the Identification Unit of the Hot Springs Police Department. On March 31, 1936, Joe Anderson informed Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley and Postal Inspectors S. J. Mottrick and Cordroy that through a confidential informant in the Hot Springs Police Department, who is strongly believed to be Cecil Brock, Lieutenant in Charge of the Identification Unit, he had learned that Chief of Police Joe Wakelin of Hot Springs, had apparently taken Grace Goldstein to the Karpis-Hunter hideout on Sunday night, March 29, 1936, just prior to the raid made

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by Agents and Postal Inspectors. They are alleged to have visited the hideout between 9 and 10 P. M. on that night in order that Grace Goldstein could remove therefrom her clothing and the other woman's clothing. Joe Anderson indicated that Chief of Police Joe Wakelin had intimate relations with Grace Goldstein while stopping at the said house. At this time, Anderson indicated it would be impossible for him to disclose the identity of his informant. Although there has never been definite proof of the fact that Wakelin actually visited the hideout house with Grace Goldstein, as indicated above, it is significant to note that on May 6, 1936, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher of the Little Rock, Arkansas, office, while in Hot Springs on that date, received a telephone call from the U. S. Commissioner at that point, who stated that Wakelin had spent the night with Grace Goldstein at the house formerly occupied by Karpis and Hunter on the night preceding the raid by Agents and Postal Inspectors. There is no showing as to where the U. S. Commissioner obtained his information.

In view of the fact that on the night preceding the raid at the Karpis-Hunter hideout, some lights were seen at the said residence, and in view of information received as to the possible identity of the persons in the house at that time, Special Agent E. L. Darron of the Little Rock office made inquiry of Chief of Detectives Akers and Chief of Police Wakelin jointly as to whether they knew who the officers were who were in the said residence on the night before the raid. Whereupon, they both advised they knew nothing concerning any such incident. It is to be noted, however, that Akers was later interviewed by Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office at which time Akers advised that he understood information had been obtained by the Bureau that Chief of Police Wakelin and Grace Goldstein had been in the Woodcock house on Sunday night shortly prior to the raid, that he, Akers, had thought the matter over and was contemplating going to the Chief and telling him that if such was a fact, to lay the cards on the table as the Government was sure "to get under it". But such a procedure was not, in his opinion, advisable in view of his position, so he said nothing to the Chief. At this time, Akers did not specifically state that Wakelin and Grace Goldstein were in the Woodcock house on the night before the raid, but intimated such was the fact.

Joe Anderson of the Kansas State Highway Patrol, has advised Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office that he, Anderson, received information from a confidential informant that on one occasion Chief of Police Wakelin had exchanged license plates with Grace Goldstein and she made a trip into Oklahoma; that the informant changed the license plates, and the Chief had him put Grace Goldstein's plates

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on his personal car; that Mrs. Wakelin wanted to use the car for something and the informant quickly obtained the Chief's license plates from Grace Goldstein and put them back on his car. Anderson stated that the informant told him that on Sunday night (the night preceding the raid), Grace Goldstein came by the police station, picked up Wakelin and they went for a ride. It was Anderson's opinion that the Chief and Grace Goldstein were the parties in the Woodcock residence on that night.

On May 6, 1936, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher of the Little Rock office dispatched a letter to Mr. E. J. Connelley, a copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau, containing information with regard to an interview had by him with Akers and Wakelin. At the time of that conversation, Fletcher questioned Akers regarding a newspaper article which appeared in the Arkansas Gazette under Hot Springs date line on May 5, 1936. Fletcher could get no definite statement from Akers that Akers had been responsible for furnishing this information to the newspaper. However, Akers did not deny that he had. As to the photographs of Connie Morris and Grace Goldstein which appeared in the newspaper, Akers admitted to Fletcher that he had furnished a reporter with a photograph of Connie Morris but he had not furnished the photograph of Grace Goldstein. Akers explained that the photograph of the Goldstein woman was undoubtedly obtained by the newspaper reporter from one of her girls, at the Hatterie Hotel. This is undoubtedly a deliberate lie on the part of Akers, since he was in possession of the same photograph that was in the possession of Bureau Agents and Postal Inspectors. The photograph to which reference is made is the one of Grace Goldstein sitting on the bumper of an automobile, and while the automobile does not appear in the newspaper photograph, the pose of Grace Goldstein is identical with that in the photograph in the possession of the Bureau Agents.

At this time, Akers ventured the opinion that Grace Goldstein had been "snatched" by Bureau Agents and was being held until such time as she furnished information as to the whereabouts of Karpis and Hunter. Fletcher advised he felt that certain of the Bureau officials who were well aware of the activities of certain parties in Hot Springs also felt that there were persons at Hot Springs who would be far more interested in having Grace Goldstein leave Hot Springs than would the Agents of this Bureau, and that it was entirely possible that those persons had been responsible for her leaving through the fear that if she remained in Hot Springs, our Agents might possibly question her, in which event she might furnish information as to the activities of those persons to whom Fletcher referred.

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Joe Wakelin, when questioned with respect to the article, advised Fletcher he did not give this information to the newspaper and had not seen the newspaper containing this article, although he took the paper and presumed it was there in his office. He likewise denied he had possession of the photographs of Connie Morris or Grace Goldstein, and further denied giving them to the papers. During this conversation, Wakelin mentioned several times two photographs appearing in the paper and showed every evidence and full knowledge of what was in the newspaper, at the same time denying he had seen it. At this time, Fletcher advised Wakelin that Bureau officials were firmly convinced that certain persons in Hot Springs were well aware of the fact that Karpis and Hunter were in Hot Springs a considerable period of time prior to the raid of the Woodcock house and it was not at all unlikely that these persons would be called upon to explain why they had not given the Bureau the benefit of their knowledge. Whenever Chief Wakelin found himself in "hot water" and unable to answer questions put to him by Fletcher, he found it necessary to return to the court room where he felt he would be required as a witness.

When Akers was informed by Fletcher that it was possible the Bureau would prosecute certain individuals in Hot Springs who had information as to the presence of Karpis and Hunter, Akers assumed a placid attitude and stated he knew exactly what Fletcher was talking about—he had talked with Joe Wakelin about this and told him that if he had at any time been at the Woodcock house, as Akers suspected he had, he thought Wakelin should immediately inform Agents of this Bureau in order to save himself as much embarrassment as possible.

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter dated May 7, 1936, from the Little Rock office reflecting the results of a conversation between Special Agent in Charge Fletcher and Joe Wakelin and Herbert "Dutch" Akers. This conversation was held as a result of a telegram which Akers had sent to Special Agent Frank Smith of the Oklahoma City office, in which Akers advised he had learned the location of a lock box of certain parties in whom the Bureau was interested. During this conversation, Fletcher learned that the lock box was located in the Arkansas National Bank, and that Grace Goldstein and Connie Morris had been seen on numerous occasions going into said bank. Fletcher informed Akers that this information was already in the possession of this Bureau and no action was being taken by the Little Rock office in the absence of Bureau instructions; and that in view of the fact that the Director had given no instructions to pick up anyone in connection with this case, Fletcher advised Akers he wanted it made

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perfectly clear to Akers that he, Akers, should not pick up Grace Goldstein or Connie Morris or any other person with the view he was aiding the Bureau in any manner. Akers then in boisterous tones asked Fletcher whether it was not the purpose of the Bureau to arrest Grace Goldstein; whereupon Fletcher informed him he did not know what the Director's wishes were in the matter. Akers then replied he felt if we did not pick up Grace Goldstein we might as well release Karpis. Fletcher then said to Akers, in the presence of Joe Wakelin and others, the Director would not tolerate his picking up Grace Goldstein or Connie Morris for this Bureau, in that Fletcher felt the Director was perfectly capable of picking up these parties if he cares to do so without any help from him or anyone else, which was done in the case of Alvin Karpis. Akers then in a most vulgar and obscene manner informed Fletcher that he would pick up anyone he liked and in effect said the Director would have nothing to do with whom he picked up. His exact language was so obscene that Fletcher was unable to relate it in his communication. Akers seemed inclined to carry on this argument but was informed by Fletcher that it was not his purpose to engage in any argument and that the only action he, Fletcher, intended to take was to communicate with the Director and inform him of the exact language used by Akers. At this point, Akers indicated to Fletcher that in the future he would not cooperate with this Bureau; at which time, Fletcher informed Akers that if his cooperation in the future was no better than it had been in the past, the Bureau's loss would possibly not be very great. Before leaving Hot Springs, Special Agent in Charge Fletcher called upon Leo P. McLaughlin, mayor of Hot Springs, and advised him of the attitude of "Lutch" Akers. McLaughlin stated that undoubtedly Akers lost his temper, being angry over the thought that Grace Goldstein could have furnished him information as to the whereabouts of Karpis and Hunter and failed to do so, thus making Akers lose his chance of collecting the reward in this case.

Upon Fletcher's return to the Little Rock office, he was advised by his chief clerk that Akers had attempted to reach him by long distance telephone. Fletcher then called Akers on the telephone at which time Akers informed Fletcher he was truly sorry for what had occurred and the only excuse he had to offer was that he had just read the Tulsa newspaper article which placed the blame on the Hot Springs Police Department for the escape of Karpis and Hunter at the time of the raid on the Woodcock house. He requested Fletcher to refrain from informing the Director of the message he had sent to the Director and to let the matter drop. He informed Fletcher that it was always his purpose to cooperate with this Bureau and its Agents and that he had always done so; he did not want Fletcher to feel that he had any personal feeling against Fletcher whatsoever; that he only

May 22, 1936

wished to be afforded the opportunity of continuing his contacts with Agents of the Bureau and Fletcher, personally, and that he would show the Agents that he was sincere in his regrets. Akers informed Fletcher that he was at that time preparing a letter to the Director offering his apology and that he would send the letter over to Fletcher in order that Fletcher might have information as to its contents before it was mailed. You will recall the receipt of this letter, it having been mailed under obscene cover. Fletcher likewise transmitted to the Bureau the original of a letter which Akers had directed to him, which is dated May 6, 1936, and is quoted herewith as follows:

"Police Department
Joe Wakelin
Chief of Police

"Agent Fletcher
Department of Justice
Little Rock, Arkansas.

"Dear Fletcher:

"I am truly sorry of the occurrence between you and myself today and you will note from the enclosed letter to Mr. Hoover that I am explaining the facts as best I recall them and if I am in error ask that you write the true facts that Mr. Hoover may be fully informed. I want to assure you there is nothing personal in this matter either between you, Mr. Damron, Mr. Hoover or any of the Agents and I trust it will be overlooked this time and I be given opportunity to prove my friendship.

"Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers

"P. S. Will you please mail enclosed letter in to Mr. Hoover after you have noted contents."

The Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Herbert Akers dated May 2, 1936, in regard to the payment of reward on Alvin Karpis:

May 22, 1936

"Would appreciate if you would investigate services rendered by me dating back to last October and continued through this date, and if my services justify I would like to enter this claim for reward. Trusting this request is not out of order and that I may be able to serve you as efficiently as I have tried in the past, I am

"Cordially yours,

/s/ Herbert Akers

Chief of Detectives."

The Bureau by letter dated May 11, 1936, advised Akers that he was in no way entitled to any portion of the reward.

June 6, 1936

KRM:DT

7-570-11940X

Mr. J. J. Connelley,
General Agent of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 412,
Chicago, Illinois.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al;
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim -

Dear Sir:

KRM:DT

There is being transmitted to you herewith one copy of a memorandum prepared by the Bureau disclosing all information in the possession of the Bureau in regard to Herbert "Dutch" Ehlers, Chief of Detectives, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Joe Lohelin, Chief of Police, Hot Springs, Arkansas. This memorandum is submitted to you for your information at this time.

A second memorandum is being transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Bureau concerning corruption in the Toledo, Ohio Police Department. This is likewise submitted to you for your information.

It is my desire that agents attached to the investigation press vigorously to a logical conclusion all leads outstanding in Toledo, Cleveland, and vicinity, with regard to the harboring of members of the Karpis-Barker gang, and further that vigorous attention be given to obtaining further information indicating additional corruption on the part of the Toledo, Ohio Police Department, together with the possibility that certain members of the Toledo, Ohio Police Department may have been instrumental in harboring and concealing members of the Karpis-Barker gang at that point.

I desire that you first direct your attention to the situation existing in Toledo, Ohio; that you then pursue related matters vigorously in St. Paul, Minnesota, and finally conduct all inquiries in Hot Springs, Arkansas and Cleveland, Ohio. For your information in this instance there is also being transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum prepared by the Bureau concerning corruption in Cleveland, Ohio. You are instructed to press vigorously the activities of James "Jimmy" Patton and

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62-42002-10
62-51926-37X
62-111-11
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Handwritten initials and marks.

COPIES DESTROYED
78 MAR 26 1965

Mr. J. J. Connelley

- 2 -

6/6/36

Arthur Letstrand with reference to their connections with members of the Karpis-Barker gang in Cleveland, Ohio. I desire also that exhaustive investigative attention be given to the "tip off" to members of the Karpis-Barker gang in Cleveland, Ohio on September 8, 1934, after Lynona Burdette, Paula Harmon and Gladys Sawyer were arrested, which "tip off" is alleged to have come from a member of the Cleveland Police Department, which was in turn transmitted through certain persons at the Harvard Club. You will also recall that during a recent interview with Gladys Sawyer she alleged that the Cleveland contact for the gang was Patton.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #1050086

cc. t. Paul
Cincinnati
Cleveland

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

326½ Post Office Building,

New Orleans, La.

June 7, 1936.

DRM:cw.
7-15.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: BREKID.

Kindly be informed that Subject Fred John Hunter was removed from the Federal Jail, New Orleans, Louisiana, by representatives of the United States Marshal's Office, on June 3, 1936, at 5:00 p.m., and delivered to the Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, at 8:30 a.m. on June 4, 1936.

Telegram from the Attorney General to the United States Marshal here directed the removal to the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, for classification purposes.

Very truly yours,

D. W. Magee
D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-
2-Cincinnati
1-St. Paul
2-Chicago (1-E.J. Connelley)
1-Oklahoma City
1-Little Rock
2-Atlanta

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-11941

EW 13m

From the office of the Manager
THE NEW HOTEL SECOR
A DEWITT OPERATED HOTEL
TOLEDO, OHIO

JOHN D. SABREY
MANAGER

June 8, 1936

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

WAGC

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Acknowledging your nice letter of June 3rd
in reference to Mr. Walter Winchell's letter.

My only regret is that you did not stop at
the New Hotel Secor and I can assure you the
rate would not have been excessive, as it
was in this instance, for the short time you
occupied the room.

The room clerk did the one bad thing of
salesmanship, of which there are two sides,
and that is over-selling and under-selling and
it is very apparent in your case that you were
over sold.

On any of your future visits to Toledo, or any
city in which DEWITT HOTELS operate, you may be
sure you will receive the best of attention.
Assuring you we religiously circulate your bulletins
and wishing you continued success, I am

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

John D. Sabrey
Manager

JDS:s

7-576-11941X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 11 1936 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
OFF. CLERK
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FILE

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812
Chicago, Illinois

June 6, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: BREKID

Dear Sir:

For the purpose of supplementing the information contained in the parole reports submitted by the Bureau on Wynona Burdette and Dolores De Laney, it might be advisable at this time to advise the Bureau of their present attitude.

It may be mentioned that Wynona Burdette has cooperated with the Bureau continuously in the past year and a half. She has provided information of value in the investigation of this case. During the trial of Arthur R. "Doc" Barker and numerous other defendants at St. Paul, Minnesota, in April of 1935 the Burdette woman testified for the Government. Her testimony and the testimony of Bryan Bolton in that case assisted materially in the conviction of the defendants in that case. In January past, during the trial of Cassius McDonald, Harry Sawyer, and William Weaver, Wynona Burdette was subpoenaed to St. Paul and was ready and willing to testify against these defendants, but the United States Attorney did not believe that her testimony would be necessary in view of the strong case the Government was able to present. In the recent trial of Myrtle Eaton at Jacksonville, Florida, Wynona Burdette again testified for the Government, and she there expressed her willingness to testify in future prosecutions in this case.

Dolores De Laney, on the other hand, from the time of her capture at Atlantic City, New Jersey, with Wynona Burdette has failed to cooperate with the Bureau. She was subpoenaed with Wynona Burdette to St. Paul during January, 1936. At that time lengthy interviews were had with her, and she finally signed a written statement involving herself in the activities of Alvin Karpis prior to her capture. Wynona Burdette

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JUN 27 1936

7-576/11942

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stated that on her return with the De Laney woman to the United States Industrial Farm, Milan, Michigan, the De Laney woman's attitude changed; that she furnished all the inmates of the institution with the information that Wynona Burdette was cooperating with the Government and had made written statements, giving her a reputation of being a suspected "snitch"; and at the same time the De Laney woman denied that she had furnished any information to the Government and subsequently, when interviewed by Special Agent D. P. Sullivan, repudiated her statement made at St. Paul in January and stated that it was not the truth and that she would not be willing to testify for the Government in any case.

Wynona Burdette advised Edna Murray, during her recent stay at Jacksonville while awaiting her appearance as a witness, that the De Laney woman, by her misrepresentations as to Wynona's attitude and her own attitude to the Government, has caused her a great deal of embarrassment and worry; that because of the inimical attitude of the other prisoners her stay at Milan has become most unpleasant.

A copy of a recent letter sent by Dolores De Laney to her mother, which was provided the Chicago and St. Paul Bureau Offices, reflects the typical "hoodlum" attitude of Dolores De Laney. In that letter she mentions that it has been rumored that she has "talked" to Government agents and denies this allegation in the same letter.

Any letter that the United States Attorney at Jacksonville may submit advising the Bureau Prisons of the aid given by Wynona Burdette to the Government in her testimony at the recent trial against Myrtle Eaton undoubtedly will have some bearing on the question of her parole in the future. However, this letter is being written for the purpose of thoroughly advising the Bureau of the attitudes of both Wynona Burdette and Dolores De Laney.

It may be mentioned that Edna Murray, who provided valuable testimony in the trial of Weaver, McDonald, and Sawyer at St. Paul, Minnesota, in January, 1936, likewise testified in the recent harboring case against Myrtle Eaton at Jacksonville,

Florida, and has expressed her willingness to testify in any future prosecution had in the HAMM case. The Bureau, of course, is advised that the Murray woman is presently serving a twenty-seven year sentence at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Jefferson City, Missouri.

Very truly yours,

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT.

E. J. Connelley
E. J. CONNELLEY, *EJC*
Special Agent in Charge.

DPS/ehc

7-82

CC: St. Paul
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Jacksonville

Ed. G. Bremer

Tru

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

POSTAL
JUN 4 1936

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Unit 1

23 14 GVI COLLECT

JACKSONVILLE FLC 4 545P

DIRECTOR FBI JUSTICE WASH

BREXID INDIVIDUAL PANAMA CITY FLORIDA REPORTED IDENTICAL WILLIAM J. HARRISON
DEFINITELY DETERMINED NOT IDENTICAL

NATHAN 615P

as per Tamm

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&
INDEXED
JUN 10 1936

1-576-11943
JUN 8 1936
TAMM ONE

DAW:cm.
66-10.

326 1/2 Post Office Building,
New Orleans, La.
June 1, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following named Special Agents of the Bureau performed investigative work in the New Orleans Bureau Office territory during the months of April and May, 1936. All were here on special assignment on the Brekid case and their investigative time is not included on the monthly administrative reports of this office for April and May, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelley was present from April 28 to May 1, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge Dwight Brantley arrived at midnight on April 30, 1936, and departed on May 1, 1936.

Special Agent C. O. Hurt arrived at 11:20 p.m., April 30, and departed on May 1, 1936.

Special Agent W. J. McNulty arrived at New Orleans at 5:25 p.m. on April 29 and departed on May 1, 1936.

Special Agent W. L. Buchanan arrived at midnight on April 30, 1936, and departed the morning of May 22, 1936. Agent Buchanan again arrived at New Orleans on May 26 and departed on May 28, 1936.

Special Agent K. R. McIntyre arrived at New Orleans on May 4, and departed at 5:00 p.m. May 5, 1936.

This personnel does not include the Bureau representatives, who were in New Orleans the night of April 30 and the day of May 1, 1936.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

D. W. Magee,
Special Agent in Charge

TELETYPE
** DECODED COPY **

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Lester
Mr. Gandy

FBI LOS ANGELES 6-3-36 3-00 PM AB

DIRECTOR AND SAC CINCINNATI..

PHONE. BREKID. TELEGRAM FROM X. W. TUTTLE YESTERDAY ADDRESSED TO MILTON, ROSSMAN
HOTEL, UNDELIVERED, INASMUCH AS THERE IS NO SUCH HOTEL IN SANTA MONICA OR LOS
ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. INQUIRY AT OTHER HOTELS AND APARTMENTS WITH SIMILAR NAMES
TO ROSSMAN FAILED TO ELICIT INFORMATION REGARDING MEAD OR OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY.
INQUIRY WAS MADE AT LEADING HOTELS SANTA MONICA AND LOS ANGELES WITH NEGATIVE
RESULTS. TELEGRAM SENT TUTTLE, WHICH WAS SIGNED MILTON, ROSSMAN HOTEL, WAS RECEIVED
BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY FROM A PAY STATION IN SANTA MONICA, WHICH IS
LOCATED IN A DRUG STORE. NO INFORMATION REGARDING CALL COULD BE DEVELOPED AT THE
DRUG STORE AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEAD NOT IDENTIFIED BY EMPLOYEES. ARRANGEMENTS MADE
WITH WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, SANTA MONICA, TO IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THIS
OFFICE IN THE EVENT ANOTHER TELEGRAM RECEIVED FOR TRANSMISSION TO TUTTLE

HANSON

END

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INDEXED

JUN 18 1936

7-576-11945

JUN 5 1936

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FAMM ONE

EAT:RLG

June 3, 1936.

Mr. D. M. Ladd,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 612,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ladd:

I have received information from a confidential source that Chief of Detectives Sullivan of the Chicago, Illinois Police Department furnished information to a gambler by the name of Fogarty relative to the Bureau's search for Alvin Karpis. At the time that Chief of Detectives Sullivan furnished this information to Fogarty Karpis was supposed to be residing in Fogarty's apartment and Sullivan evidently knew this at the time he informed Fogarty of the Bureau's search for Karpis. This incident is reported to have occurred at about the time that Louis Alteri was shot. According to the Bureau records, Alteri was killed in July or August, 1935.

I desire that you make a discreet effort to check on this information, ascertaining the identity of Fogarty, his residence and endeavor to learn whether Karpis was harbored by Fogarty with the knowledge of Chief of Detectives Sullivan. I desire that this matter receive very careful and prompt attention.

RECORDED
Very truly yours,
INDEXED

7-576-119458

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

JUN 5 1936 P. M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

cc: Mr. E. J. Connelley at St. Paul - PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

JUN 4 1936

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Schuler

66-2542-11127

7-
FBI
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CHICAGO ILL

DIRECTOR FBI JUSTICE WASHN DC

6-11-38
BREXID CHARLES LONG STATES DEFINITELY THAT HE WILL CONTACT W E NEED
THROUGH MR NEED BY WEDNESDAY NEXT WEEK AND STATES NECESSARY FIFTY
DOLLARS BE ADVANCED FOR EXPENSES ADVISE WHETHER AUTHORITY GRANTED
TO PAY THIS SUM

LDD

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&
INDEXED

JUN 10 1938

7-576-11946

JUN 12 1938

34-100

MEMO

June 3, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL McMAHON

Reference is made to the telephonic request on June 2, 1936, of Mr. Charles Dodson of the Criminal Division for information with regard to the circumstances surrounding the apprehension by Special Agents of this Bureau of Myrtle Eaton and William Weaver at their home in Harbor Oaks, Florida, on September 1, 1935. The following information pertinent thereto is submitted:

William Weaver, together with numerous other members of the Karpis-Barker gang, including Myrtle Eaton, was indicted by a Federal grand jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 22, 1935, the indictment charging that the said persons between December 1, 1933, and May 1, 1934, conspired to transport Mr. Edward George Bremer of St. Paul, Minnesota, from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Bensenville, Illinois, and to hold him for \$200,000 ransom, in violation of the Act of Congress approved June 22, 1932, Chapter 271, 47 Stat. 326; 18 U. S. C. 408-A.

A second indictment was returned by the Federal grand jury at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 22, 1935, charging William Weaver and others with the substantive offense of kidnaping Edward George Bremer. Myrtle Eaton was not included in this indictment.

RECORDED & INDEXED

7-576-11947

On October 9, 1935, a Federal grand jury sitting at Orlando, Florida, indicted Myrtle Eaton, charging her in two counts with having harbored William Weaver and with having conspired to harbor William Weaver. On February 26, 1936, a Federal grand jury sitting at Tampa, Florida, returned two new indictments against Myrtle Eaton, charging her in one indictment with having conspired with William Weaver to harbor and conceal him, the second indictment charging her in five counts with harboring and concealing William Weaver.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson

During the course of the investigation looking toward the apprehension of William Weaver and Myrtle Eaton, it was ascertained that they were occupying a home in Harbor Oaks, Florida, and were residing there as man and wife under the name Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Osborne. Prior to the apprehension of these persons on September 1, 1935, Special Agents of this Bureau positively identified Myrtle Eaton and William Weaver as being the occupants of the said residence under the said name. Accordingly, during the early morning of September 1, 1935, Special Agents of this Bureau conducted an investigation at the

FILE

W. J. Foxworth

June 3, 1936

home occupied by Myrtle Eaton and William Weaver in Harbor Oaks, Florida, taking the said persons into custody. Coincidentally with the said apprehensions, the investigating Agents conducted a thorough search of the premises occupied by Myrtle Eaton and William Weaver and located and obtained therefrom certain firearms and other items of firearms equipment. The said firearms and items of firearms equipment were seized by the investigating Agents in the belief that they might be used as evidence in a subsequent trial of either Myrtle Eaton or William Weaver.

Investigation further disclosed that the property which was being occupied by Myrtle Eaton and William Weaver is described as Lot 11, Block 13, Harbor Oaks, Florida; that during November, 1934, William Weaver, using the name Bill Osborne approached one H. G. Skiles for the purpose of purchasing the said property; that arrangements were made between Skiles and Osborne for the purchase of the above described property; that Osborne agreed to pay \$1,600 for this property, and that the agreement of sale was dated November 22, 1934, on which date a deed to the property was made out in the name of Jane W. Osborne (Myrtle Eaton) on instructions of Bill Osborne to do this. Skiles has advised, however, that Jane Osborne had no part in this transaction and that the \$1,600 purchase price was paid by Bill Osborne in sixteen \$100 bills. This property was also insured in the name of Jane W. Osborne by the Old Colony Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, policy #220549, dated December 5, 1934.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILE NO. 7-33

REPORT MADE AT San Francisco, Calif.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/3/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/21/36 to 5/4/36	REPORT MADE BY F. C. DORWART - FB
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, With Aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, With Aliases, I.O. #1232; ET AL; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING; HARBORING AND OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE; NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No indication Karpis or Campbell either in vicinity Big Bend or Burney, California. Elmer Remmer and wife reside at Geary-Taylor Apartments when in San Francisco and photo of subject Campbell identified as being person who visited Remmer on various occasions. 505 Front Street, Salinas, California, occupied by Earl E. Shields, his daughter Virginia and his mother, Mrs. Josephine Clough and no indication that they are connected with this case. L. W. Thomas and wife residing Metropolitan Hotel, South San Francisco, California. Mildred Lawson unknown at 449 Gough Street, San Francisco, California.

F.

REFERENCE:

Letter from the St. Paul Bureau Office, dated 4/15/36;
Report of Special Agent W. E. Hopton, Kansas City, Missouri, 4/16/36;
Report of Special Agent W. B. Matney, Detroit, Michigan, 4/7/36.
Telegram from the Jacksonville Bureau Office, 5/4/36.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>A. L. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		7 1576 + 11942	JUN 10 1936
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2-Bureau 2-Cincinnati 2-Chicago 2-St. Paul 2-Cleveland 2-Kansas City 2-Jacksonville 1-Los Angeles 1-Salt Lake City 2-San Francisco		76 MAR 25 1936 <i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	

DETAILS:

At Burney, California.

Following receipt of information furnished by Mr. Charles Rich, United States Secret Service, San Francisco, California, to the effect that he had received information from a ~~confidential~~ informant that Subject Karpis was presently at or expected soon to be in the vicinity of Big Bend or Burney, California, and would be visiting some of his former pals by the name of Bentley and Bowman, who, with a narcotic peddler by the name of "The Big Swede", were reported living in a cabin situated near the Pacific Gas & Electric Power House, Special Agent J. H. Rice and this agent conducted investigation in the vicinity of Big Bend and Burney, California, at which time Mrs. Florence Holm, Manager of the Big Bend Cottages, Mr. Edwin Fowler, store keeper, Mrs. Laura Fowler, postmaster and F. L. Ewer, forest ranger were interviewed and shown pictures of subjects Karpis and Campbell, as well as pictures of Sam Cocker, Milton Dett and Connie Morris, none of whom could identify them as being individuals ever having been seen in that vicinity.

At Lake Britton, located near Burney, California, agents interviewed Mr. W. J. Phillips, store keeper, who likewise stated that no persons answering the description of subjects were known to have visited in that vicinity.

At San Francisco, California.

In response to an inquiry from this office directed to Miss Ruth Assalena, of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, located at the Division of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento, California, for the purpose of determining whether 1935 Buick Sedan, Motor Number 43009948, Serial Number 2843320, 1935 Michigan License Number G 62835 was presently registered in this state, Miss Ruth Assalena advised by letter that the above mentioned car was registered to E. F. Remmer under 1936 License Number 4 A 8482 with the address of the Geary-Taylor Apartments, 501 Taylor Street, San Francisco.

It is noted from the report of Special Agent J. T. McLaughlin, Salt Lake City, Utah, 4/20/36 that Elmer Remmer

is reported to have a small interest in the Cal-Neva Lodge,
Lake Tahoe, Nevada, and is known to be a member of the Graham
McKay gang of Reno, Nevada.

At the Geary-Taylor Apartments, 501 Taylor Street,
San Francisco, California, agent interviewed Mrs. Helen Louise
Thomas, Manager, who advised that both Mr. and Mrs. Remmer had
stayed at the Geary-Taylor Apartments on various occasions and
for various periods. Mrs. Thomas advised that Mrs. Remmer was
a very fine highly respected lady, but that Elmer Remmer would
very frequently become very intoxicated.

Mrs. Thomas further advised that Remmer frequently
had guests in his apartment but that she had very little oppor-
tunity to observe any of them, but suggested that the switch board
operator, Jack Stern, would undoubtedly be able to identify some
of Elmer Remmer's guests. She advised that Jack Stern had been
with her for five years and she considered him thoroughly trust-
worthy and dependable.

Agent interviewed Mr. Jack Stern, at which time he
was shown pictures of various members of the Berker-Karpis gang,
particularly the pictures of Alvin Karpis and Harry Campbell.
After considerable thought, Jack Stern picked the picture of Harry
Campbell as bearing a strong resemblance to the party who, he
recalled, visited Elmer Remmer on several occasions. He stated
that this party would never spend the night, but that on each
occasion that he visited Remmer, he always carried a small black
bag. Jack Stern stated that upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Remmer
to the Geary-Taylor Apartments that he would observe very closely
the company of Elmer Remmer and immediately advise this office if
any parties bearing resemblance to Karpis and Campbell, were seen
by him to be in the company of Elmer Remmer.

Concerning the reference report of Special Agent
W. E. Hopton, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, 4/16/36, which
requests that investigation be conducted to determine whether

Mildred Lawson was presently residing at 449 Gough Street, San Francisco, California, agent interviewed the mail carrier at that address, Mr. Elmer Andrews, who stated that he does not recall any mail being addressed to anyone by that name.

Mr. Andrews suggested, however, that one Mr. Hickstein, a Spanish American War Veteran, living in the same apartment house, had resided at that address for a number of years and would undoubtedly know whether anyone by the name of Mildred Lawson resided there.

Agent was advised by Mr. Hickstein that he knows everyone in the apartments but that no one by the name of Mildred Lawson is presently residing at that address.

It is suggested that if the location of Mildred Lawson is still desired that the Kansas City Office re-interview Postmaster John M. Moss, Nevada, Missouri, for the purpose of determining whether he has received any other address for Mildred Lawson than 449 Gough Street.

In view of the recent apprehension of subjects Karpis and Campbell, however, no lead is being set out to secure this information and the same is being left to the discretion of the Kansas City Bureau Office.

With reference to the letter from the St. Paul Bureau Office, dated April 15, 1936, the following investigation was conducted at Salinas, California, by Special Agent L. E. Cook:
At Salinas, California.

Agent Cook was advised by Mr. George W. Hunter, Mail Carrier, that the premises located at 505 Front Street, were occupied by one Earl E. Shields, a girl named Virginia and a woman named Mrs. Josephine Gough. Mr. Hunter stated that very little mail was addressed to this address and he could not recall the vicinity from which any of it emanated. According to Mr. Hunter, these people do not appear to ever have visitors so far as he knows and appear to be at home each time he delivers mail.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hunter indicated that one Mrs. J. C. Genger, living at 508 Front Street was fully reliable, Agent Cook interviewed Mrs. Genger, at which time she stated that Mrs. Josephine Clough was the mother of Earl Shields and that Virginia Shields was his daughter. She stated that Shields keeps company with the hired girl of Dr. W. H. Bingaman and that so far as she has been able to find out, Earl Shields worked in the lettuce fields around Salinas, California.

Dr. W. H. Bingaman, M.D. with offices in the Mercantile Building, advised agent Cook that he has known Earl Shields for some time since the latter keeps company with the hired girl at the doctor's house. He knew nothing, however, concerning Shields' past history except that he worked in the lettuce fields, but considered him very reliable and a gentleman.

At the Salinas California Police Department, Agent Cook determined that one E. E. Shields was arrested by that department on August 7, 1932, for disturbing the peace. He was described as: Age 29 (1932) - weight - 154 pounds, height - 5' 5" tall - hair, brown; eyes - brown; complexion - medium; build - medium.

At the time of his arrest, Shields stated he was born in Missouri, but had been in California fourteen years and in Salinas for nine months. He was fined \$5.00 at that time but no fingerprints or picture were taken of him.

Although it appeared from the investigation conducted by Agent Cook that the occupants of 505 Front Street have no connection with instant case, it was not thought advisable to interview them concerning any communications addressed to 301 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for obvious reasons. No additional investigation in this regard will be conducted by this office unless specifically requested by the St. Paul Bureau Office.

At South San Francisco, California.

Following receipt of reference telegram from the Jacksonville Bureau Office, agent contacted Postmaster Quinlan at the South San Francisco Post Office, at which time he advised that mail was being received and was being held for L. W. Thomas. Mr. Quinlan advised that Thomas was well known in South San Francisco since he raced greyhounds at the Baden Kennels Race Track in South San Francisco each season.

Agent was subsequently advised by Postmaster Quinlan that Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Thomas had arrived in South San Francisco, after which the subpoenas forwarded from the United States Marshal's Office, Jacksonville, Florida, were served by the office of the United States Marshal, San Francisco, California, on Mr. Thomas on May 9, 1936 and on Mrs. Thomas on May 11, 1936.

Following receipt of advice from the Jacksonville Bureau Office that the harboring trial in which Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Thomas were to testify had been indefinitely postponed, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were so advised and agent ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas were presently residing at the Metropolitan Hotel in South San Francisco, California, at which place they expected to remain for a period of two or three months.

PENDING.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Cincinnati, Ohio**

FILE NO. **7-12**

REPORT MADE AT Butte, Montana	DATE WHEN MADE 6/5/36	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/18-28-29/36	REPORT MADE BY W. T. Gray JK
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, with aliases - FUGITIVE, I.O. #1232; HARRY CAMPBELL, with aliases; et al. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE Kidnaping; Harboring and Obstruction of Justice; National Firearms Act.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Oliver B. (Red) Lester located through Frank Hazelbaker, owner of O-D Ranch, as being camped on Grasshopper Creek near Dillon. Apparently no association or connection between Lester and William Elmer Mead. Lester states he inquired of Richard Woodward regarding possible disposal of bonds and did so after a similar inquiry had been made of him by one "Humpy" Robinson. Lester denies all specific knowledge of bonds. Horace "Humpy" Robinson presently residing Casper, Wyoming, receiving mail General Delivery. Lester and wife furnished such information as they could remember of Mead and his associations. P

Reference: Report of Special Agent E. M. O'Donnell, Butte, Montana, 2/18/36;
Report of Special Agent C. G. Campbell, Butte, Montana, 2/25/36;
Report of Special Agent G. A. Callahan, Butte, Montana, 3/21/36;
Report of Special Agent G. A. Callahan, Butte, Montana, 3/31/36;
Report of Special Agent W. E. Hopton, Kansas City, Missouri, 5/19/36.

DETAILS:

At Dillon, Montana

At the First National Bank it was learned that the O-D Ranch is owned by a local real estate dealer in the person of Frank A. Hazelbaker.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>D. H. Dickason</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7 576 +11947 JUN 10 1936 JUN 11 1936 <i>168m</i>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau - 5 Butte - 2 Denver - 2 Aberdeen - 2 Cincinnati - 2		Chicago - 2 Washington Field - 1 St. Paul - 2 COPIES DESTROYED 50 MAR 25 1965

Frank A. Hazelbaker advised that he met Oliver B. Lester for the first time in July, 1935, when he hired Lester and wife as cooks for his ranch during the haying season. Hazelbaker's conversation would indicate that Lester certainly was not "in the money", inasmuch as Lester and wife are eking out a bare living by placer mining gold at a point some twenty-three miles southwest of Dillon, Montana. Further, that about a month ago when his, Lester's, car had broken down, his poor financial condition forced him to procure Hazelbaker to O.K. his account for repairs at the Montana Auto Supply Garage, Dillon, Montana. Hazelbaker added that he recently received a character inquiry regarding Lester from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Washington, D. C., regarding Lester as a likely Subject for the Mantanuska Valley, Alaska, Colonization Project. This letter was signed by Lawrence Westbrook and bore reference number 8820.

Oliver B. Lester was located at his camp on Grasshopper Creek, some twenty-three miles southwest of Dillon, Montana, through the service of Buck Gibson, local oldtimer who acted as the writer's guide. Lester and wife were found diligently working over placer diggings of sixty years ago and by a tedious method are eluding enough gold dust to provide them food. By means of a visit that became friendly and extended over a period of hours, it appeared Lester and his wife have been living on the edge of scarcity for the past two years. In conversation both Lester and his wife volunteered much information that jibed well with that previously furnished [redacted] concerning Mead's activities and associations about the summer camp at Bill Lake, Montana. Lester stated that the last he had seen of Mead was on the occasion of Mead's visit to the camp in the summer of 1933, and that the last he had heard of Mead was an article he had read in a Missouri newspaper which is received currently by a man named Linton in the Economy store at Ennis, Montana; that this article contained Mead's picture in which he wore a striped convict's suit, and mentioning that Mead was a three time loser who was presently wanted as the finger man in the Bremer kidnaping case. Lester advised that this was the first knowledge that he had gained concerning Mead's shady past. Lester advised that he and his wife have concluded that Mead must have gone to Mexico, stating as their reasons that occasionally about camp Mead would drop a remark about Mexico, Lester and his wife being unable to furnish any specific information regarding such remarks; that Mead would be smart enough to leave the country since the "G-men" are after him; that Mead must have sufficient money to keep him going; and because he could be in the mountains near trout streams, which they thought was the physical environment which he liked best of all. Lester and his wife stated that the last year Mead came to camp (1933) he was accompanied by two couples, the Frank, or Ralph, Longs and the George Ferrys; that they had quickly gathered the impression that the Longs were crooks of some kind and that the Longs were trying to work something on the Ferrys. In this connection they attached no suspicion to Mead because they had previously gained the impression from his annual visits to the camp over a period of years that he was some manner of eastern business man. They advised that both

b7c
L7d

the Longs and Ferrys had Illinois license plates on their cars, numbers and makes unknown; and that Mead invariably had New York License plates on his Lincoln automobile. Mrs. Lester stated that Mrs. George Ferry, whose maiden name she did not know, was a daughter of a prominent mining family of Cripple Creek, Colorado. Mrs. Lester also advised that the Longs had left in their cabin a fork and a spoon, each bearing the legend "Alex Johnson Hotel" and also the initials "A-J-H", each superimposed on the other two. Both Lester and wife agreed that in the event they should recall further bits of information, such as this, they would transmit it to the Butte office in the addressed franked envelopes left by the writer. Gibson, the writer's guide, knows this section of the country thoroughly and has a good knowledge of the people living in it. He appeared certain that Mead is nowhere in the vicinity.

When asked whether Mead had ever made any proposition to him, Lester, regarding the possible disposal of any bonds, Lester was quick to deny, stating that Mead would have been too smart, and that Mead would undoubtedly have surer means more readily available. When asked if he had ever mentioned the disposal of bonds to Dick Woodard, Lester hesitated noticeably and recalled that one "Humpy" Robinson, a cripple and former railroad man whom he had hired at the camp for a short period in 1934, had asked Lester if he knew where he could get rid of a bunch of bonds; that no specific amount had been mentioned, but he, Lester, was of the impression they would amount to fifty or a hundred thousand dollars worth. Lester stated that he told Robinson he didn't know, but that he would ask Woodard, who was a lawyer. Lester stated that apparently Robinson had no bonds in his possession because the latter said he would have to take a trip to a ranch near Ringling, in the eastern part of the State (Montana) to get them. Lester stated that the matter had not been mentioned further to him by Robinson and that he discounted it in toto because he knew Robinson as a confirmed drunkard, liar and irresponsible person. Lester stated that Robinson is now dead.

General inquiries were conducted regarding "Humpy" Robinson in the towns of West Yellowstone, Cameron and Ennis, Montana, at which points the writer was engaged on other official business. At Cameron and Ennis, Robinson had the reputation of being a drunkard and was generally termed as being "no good". At Ennis it was learned that Robinson's brother-in-law, by the name of Long, operated an automobile tire shop in the city of Bozeman, Montana. At Bozeman, Montana, Clare Long was contacted at his shop in the Chevrolet Automobile Agency Building and he advised that Horace "Humpy" Robinson was his brother-in-law and presently resided at Casper, Wyoming. Long inquired of his wife regarding Robinson's Casper address, which he ascertained to be General Delivery. Long inquired if the writer were seeking Robinson for the purpose of collecting money and he, Long, volunteered the information that Robinson owed him, Long, considerable money and also owed numerous other people in Bozeman money, and that Robinson was irresponsible. Long was not advised of the reason for the writer's inquiries.

No investigation was conducted with regard to the undeveloped lead set out in the report of Special Agent E. M. O'Donnell, Butte, Montana, dated February 18, 1936, at Grayling, Montana, for the reason that Grayling consists merely of a small post office and in the vicinity are a summer camp or two and ranches, all of which appears to be competently covered by informant Dr. Frank J. Bell.

While at West Yellowstone it was ascertained that Morris Staggars was residing near Hebgen Dam on the Madison River and frequently spends his evenings at West Yellowstone.

It has been noted on page seven of the summary report of Special Agent P. M. Plunkett, Boston, Massachusetts, January 22, 1936, that George L. Farry, alias George Ferry, alias "Mile-a-Minute", is a known contact, or is thought to be a known contact, of William Elmer Mead. Possibly the George, or Ralph, Ferry, mentioned by the Lesters above and whose description, such as furnished by the Lesters, approximates that of George L. Farry, may be identical with the latter.

The best description that the Lesters could furnish of the Longs is that Long is a short sickly looking fellow who got around very little and that his wife is short and stout, both middle aged or over.

It has been noted further on page six of the summary report of Special Agent A. R. Gere, Denver, Colorado, January 22, 1936, that C. E. Charles, to whom had been issued Conoco Passport #755768, and who may possibly be identical with William Elmer Mead, had inquired of the Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colorado, regarding road maps of Old Mexico. This tends to jibe with Lester's belief that Mead may have gone to Mexico as mentioned above.

By means of telephonic inquiry of the Finlen Hotel, Butte, Montana, it was ascertained that the Alex Johnson Hotel is located at Rapid City, South Dakota.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The DENVER OFFICE, at Cripple Creek, Colorado, will conduct sufficient local inquiries in an effort to determine whether a daughter of a prominent mining family married a George Ferry. If such information is obtained will endeavor to obtain Ferry's address, notifying the office of origin for such investigation as it desires to direct.

At Casper, Wyoming, will endeavor to locate Horace "Humpty" Robinson who receives mail at General Delivery and will question him regarding his approaching Oliver B. (Red) Lester on a proposition of disposing of some bonds. In developing this lead Agent should be careful not to mention [REDACTED] b7c b7d

The ABERDEEN OFFICE, at Rapid City, South Dakota, will conduct inquiry of a reliable source at the Alex Johnson Hotel regarding Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long, their associates and such information regarding them as might be available. It is noted that the Longs must have resided at this hotel some time during or previous to the summer of 1933.

The BUTTE OFFICE, at Billings, Montana, when [REDACTED] is next contacted, will inquire of him regarding such information as he may have concerning the couples, the Frank, or Ralph, Longs and the George Ferrys, as mentioned by the Lesters in the details above. b7c
b7d

PENDING

June 6, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS

In view of the death of Fred Barker at Oklawaha, Florida on January 16, 1935, you may cancel the wanted notice which appears in your file concerning this individual.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED

7-576-11450

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 9 1936 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 13 1936
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

van

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED		Postal Telegraph		RECEIVER'S NUMBER	
DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM		CHECK	
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE		STANDARD TIME		
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED CABLE				
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE				
NIGHT LETTER	LETTER				
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM				

Commercial Cables All America Cables
 Mackay Radio

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

ST. PAUL, MINN. SSOTA
 JUNE 6, 1936 4:53 PM

D M LAID
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 1900 BANKERS' BUILDING
 CHICAGO ILLINOIS

BREKID CLEVELAND REQUESTS TWELVE COPIES FULL LENGTH PHOTOS CAMPBELL AND PULTER

DE ADIATLY

RECORDED

ST. PAUL

7-576-11957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 6 1936

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

ONE

FILE

For Business, Government Rate
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 U S Department of Justice
 1900 Bankers' Building
 Chicago, Ill. and Federal Courts Building
 ST. PAUL, MINN.

JUN 11 1936

CC Bureau
 Cleveland
 Cincinnati

CWS:ACF

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

W. J. [Signature]

Mr. Lester
Mr. C. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. ...
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

66-2460-609
66-131
66-85

RECORDED COPY FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. ...

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 FBI LITTLE
 DIRECTOR
 PHONE. BRE
 IN PERSON
 PROBABLY IN
 AGENTS MAY

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-85

copy to the former

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&
INDEXED

7-576-11952
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 9 1936 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TAXES
DEPT. CLERK
ONE
FILE

CALLER CH.
CLK OFFICE

Edw. J. Brennan

Two

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

Edw

POSTAL

JUN 7 1936

W9 29 COLLECT GOVT

CINCINNATI OHIO 355P JUNE 7 1936

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC

BREKID PROCEEDING CLEVELAND ELEVEN FIFTY TONIGHT BIG FOUR
TRAIN FORTY TWO LOWER FIVE CAR TWELVE THREE ARRIVING MONDAY
MORNING SEVEN THIRTY AND EXPECT PROCEED TOLEDO IN AFTERNOON
MONDAY

CONNELLEY..

*copy to Mr. Tolson
Mr. Egan*

7-576-11113

JUN 13 1936

JUN 10 1936

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1936

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1936

four

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a large '1' and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes and checkmarks in the top right corner, including a large '1' and some illegible scribbles.

POSTAL

W15 17 GOVT COLLECT

JUN 8 1936

BE CLEVELAND OHIO 8 339P

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

BREKID PROCEEDING TOLEDO OHIO FOUR PM NEWYORK CENTRAL ARRIVING
SIX TEN PM REGISTER COMMODORE PERRY HOTEL

CONNELLEY..

406P

Handwritten note: "Long-Term"

CALLER ON
CLK OFFICE

RECEIVED

7-576-11154

JUN 13 1936

JUN 8 1936

BI R 15

FOUR
1211

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

EAT:CDW

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1936.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the statements in the noon edition of the papers emanating from St. Peter, Minnesota, concerning the escape of a number of inmates of the St. Peter State Asylum in which reference is made to LAWRENCE DEVOL, who is referred to as "insane member of the Karpis-Barker gang", you are advised that Devol is not the subject of any Bureau investigation, is not wanted by the Bureau, and no Federal process is outstanding for him.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

E. A. TAMM.

7-576-11955

JUN 12 1936

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUN 12 1936

POSTAL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Egan	
Miss Gandy	

V

JUN 6 1936

W24 19/18 GOVT XU

DY STPAUL MINN 6 247P

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC

PREKID ADVISE IF EMILY NEUBOLD SISTER OF ^{Adv}KARPIS SHOULD BE PREM-
ITTED TO INTERVIEW HIM TOMORROW USATTORNEY ADVISES OKAY

STEIN..

410P

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 16 1936

7-576-11956

JUN 16 1936
FBI

copy 20mm

*Adv
6-7-36
J.M.
mre*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TDQ:AM

June 7, 1936

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SAC, St. Paul

RECORDED 7-576-11956
Transmit the following message to:

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO PERMIT EMILY NEUBOLD TO INTERVIEW KARPIS
WITH UNDERSTANDING THAT BUREAU AGENT WILL BE PRESENT DURING
INTERVIEW

HOOVER

COPIES DESTROYED
76 MAR 25 1968

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____



Mr. A. J. ...	.....
Mr. B. J. ...	.....
Mr. C. J. ...	.....
Mr. D. J. ...	.....
Mr. E. J. ...	.....
Mr. F. J. ...	.....
Mr. G. J. ...	.....
Mr. H. J. ...	.....
Mr. I. J. ...	.....
Mr. J. J. ...	.....
Mr. K. J. ...	.....
Mr. L. J. ...	.....
Mr. M. J. ...	.....
Mr. N. J. ...	.....
Mr. O. J. ...	.....
Mr. P. J. ...	.....
Mr. Q. J. ...	.....
Mr. R. J. ...	.....
Mr. S. J. ...	.....
Mr. T. J. ...	.....
Mr. U. J. ...	.....
Mr. V. J. ...	.....
Mr. W. J. ...	.....
Mr. X. J. ...	.....
Mr. Y. J. ...	.....
Mr. Z. J. ...	.....

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-100-382

Abel, Mary:

CONNELLY.

1510-11958

JUL 15 1936

CHIEF CLERK
JAN 1951



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EAT:TMF

JUNE 12 1936

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

CODE

7-576-11758

Transmit the following message to:

MR CONNELLEY AT CLEVELAND

AUTHORITY GRANTED EXPEND \$70 FOR RENTAL OFFICE 420 MADISON STREET
TOLEDO AND SUCH ADDITIONAL FUNDS AS NECESSARY INSTALL TELEPHONE.

HOOVER

SENT VIA

M

Per

RECORDED COPY FILED 10-1-36

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

June 3, 1936

KLM:AF
7-576

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Re: BREKID

The Cleveland Office is presently outlining its plan in anticipation of undertaking several harboring investigations in its district.

Confidential informants are being developed as was noted in a letter received from Mr. E. J. Connelley, dated at Chicago, Illinois, May 28, 1936, in which he advised that certain information concerning underworld activities in Toledo, Ohio, was obtained from Heinie Billeter, the uncle of Gertrude Billeter, who married Harry Campbell. Billeter is a former racketeer at Toledo, Ohio, having served a sentence in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the National Prohibition Act, and admits he himself in the past has paid off to the Toledo Police Department. Billeter advised that Joe Roscoe, well known to the Bureau, is a leader in gambling activities in Toledo and operates three establishments, that the others who control the gambling situation in conjunction with Roscoe are Bennie Harris and Joe and Ben Fretti. He stated that former Mayor Hatcher, who is now president of the City Council in Toledo, received the payoff from gambling which amounted to as much as fifty to one hundred thousand dollars per year. He further indicated that Frazier Reams, prosecuting attorney in Toledo, has been "fixed" on different occasions. This may be true, but it is open to a certain amount of doubt in view of the splendid cooperation which Frazier Reams has rendered Agents of the Bureau at all times. He furnished further information that Ted Angus was the official collector for the protection as to houses of prostitution and that George Limony was associated with him in this undertaking. Billeter further advised he is acquainted with Charles J. Fitzgerald since Fitzgerald at one time lived with Fred Goulet. You will recall that Harry Campbell and Sam Coker hung around at Goulet's saloon, which is located in close proximity to the Edward McGraw home. You will also recall that Gertrude Billeter occasionally prostituted herself in the house of assignation operated by Edward McGraw. There is no showing at this time that Campbell contacted Goulet as a result of information furnished him by Charles J. Fitzgerald, but it would appear that it is something more than a coincidence, since Fitzgerald and Campbell and other members of the Karpis-Barker gang were in Toledo, Ohio, during 1933 and 1934.

RECORDED & INDEXED

JUN 10 1936

7-576-11951

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-31426-108

June 3, 1936

The trial of Myrtle Eaton, who is charged with having harbored and concealed William Weaver, commenced at Jacksonville on June 2, 1936. The defense made a motion to suppress certain items of evidence such as firearms obtained from the residence of Myrtle Eaton and William Weaver at the time of their apprehension. The motion to suppress was overruled. On the morning of June 3, 1936, the court authorized a directed verdict in favor of Myrtle Eaton on the indictment charging her, William Weaver and others unknown with having conspired to harbor William Weaver. The judge stated that his reason for authorizing a directed verdict was due to the fact that all of the evidence which the Government had, showing that Weaver and other persons in addition to Myrtle Eaton had so conspired, was evidence of concealment prior to the return of the indictment against Weaver in St. Paul, Minnesota, January 22, 1935, as a result of which such evidence would not be admissible. The defense also made a motion for a directed verdict on the substantive offense of harboring, but this was denied. The Government has rested and the defense is now putting in its evidence. The Bureau will be immediately advised as to the outcome of this matter.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire.
K. R. McIntire.

1443 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 8, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

RE: E. KID

There is attached hereto a copy of Bureau letter dated
January 5, 1935, to the Detroit office.

It is noted that an inquiry was made by the State Bureau,
Indianapolis, Indiana, December 10, 1931, relative to the criminal
record of Bert Angus, and the following information appeared on the
fingerprint card:

"As Bert Angus, arrested at Coldwater, Michigan,
November 17, 1931, charge bank banditry; turned over
to Noble County, Indiana.

It is requested that an appropriate investigation be conducted
at Noble County, Indiana to ascertain the specific nature of the charge
against Bert Angus, the names of his confederates, if any, and the final
disposition of the case.

It is also requested that a photograph of Angus and his
police number at Noble County be obtained and forwarded to the Cleveland
Bureau office.

Very truly yours,

CWS/EJB

Enclosure (1)

CC - Bureau
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- St. Paul
- Detroit

J. P. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

4-576-11960

JUN 12 1936

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 8, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

RE: B KID

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 5, 1935, to the Detroit office, wherein the criminal record of Bert Angus, as disclosed by the files of the Identification Unit, is set forth.

It is requested that you conduct an appropriate investigation at Jonesville, Michigan, Lansing, Michigan, and Coldwater, Michigan, to ascertain the exact nature of the complaint upon which Angus was arrested, together with the names and other pertinent data relative to any persons who may have been arrested with him, and also the final disposition of the cases against Angus.

It is also requested that in the event a photograph of Bert Angus was taken at that time a copy be secured and forwarded to the Cleveland office.

Very truly yours,

CC: /LB

CC - Bureau
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- St. Paul
- Indianapolis

J. L. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-11961

JUN 12 1936

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box #1469,
Little Rock, Arkansas,
June 8th, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: GOVERNMENT BILL OF LADING
#J-68157

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith is
Government Bill of Lading #J-68157, covering the
shipment of one wooden box of firearms for the
Technical Laboratory.

Very truly yours,

Chapman Fletcher
CHAPMAN FLETCHER,
Special Agent in Charge.

dan
66-1

Enclosure (1) *W*

RECORDED

INDEXED

7-575-11762

dated 7/1/36

may 10 1936
W. C. C.

Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EAT:TLF

June 8, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....

On June 3, SAC Fletcher of Little Rock called Mr. Hood in my absence, pertaining to the Bureau's efforts to obtain from Grace Goldstein information concerning the whereabouts of the Karpis machine guns and informed that the car of Grace Goldstein was not capable of making the trip, apparently down into Texas, where these guns are hidden, and that accordingly, Fletcher wanted authorization to take Grace Goldstein in his personally owned car to a point near the place where the hidden guns were, at which point Fletcher would turn over to the Goldstein woman his car and await her return. Mr. Fletcher requested to be authorized by telephone later in the day to proceed in this manner.

I called Connelley at St. Paul, told him about the matter and that I thought it was very dangerous for SAC Fletcher or any other agent to be running around the country with the Goldstein woman, unaccompanied by other Bureau Agents and further felt that we should protect ourselves against any possible hijacking or other embarrassing developments after we obtained the Karpis guns. I suggested to Connelley that he call Fletcher, go over the entire situation with him and arrange whereby Fletcher would be accompanied by another Agent at all times when he was in the company of the Goldstein woman. I further told Connelley that I felt it would be desirable to have two additional agents tail the car bearing Fletcher, another Agent and the Goldstein woman into Northern Texas, and keep a cautious and discreet surveillance over these parties, particularly after the machine guns were obtained, in order that there would be no possible hijacking or other loss of the guns after they had come into our possession. I pointed out to Connelley that while the Goldstein woman has been cooperative with the Bureau, we must not let our guard down on such occasions, since we do not know who the Goldstein woman is associating with now or what her plans or contacts are.

Connelley stated that he would call Fletcher, go over the entire situation with him and take every precaution to prevent any embarrassment accruing to the Bureau as a result of this arrangement.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

E. A. Tamm

7-576-11963

JUN 10 1936

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 4907
Jacksonville, Florida
May 22, 1936.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to bureau letter of May 21, 1936,
concerning purchases of clothing made for witnesses from Florida
who appeared at St. Paul, Minnesota, during the second Bremer trial.

I am listing below the clothing, and the cost thereof,
purchased for each witness.

R. H. Steger:

1 Suit	\$29.50
1 Coat	15.50
1 Hat	6.50
2 Suits underwear	5.50
1 Muffler	3.00
2 Pr. Hose	4.00
1 Pr. Gloves	3.50
1 Pr. Shoes	8.75

Thiel C. Esperson:

1 Suit	22.50
1 Coat	16.50
1 Hat	6.50
1 Pr. Gloves	3.50
2 Suits underwear	4.00
1 Muffler	3.00
1 Pr. Wool Hose	2.00
1 Pr. Shoes	8.75

F. C. Cobell:

1 Suit and pants	27.47
1 Overcoat	16.50

7-575-11964

10-17-36
as 16-2-40

Director

5/22/36.

James Grant:

1 Suit	\$29.75
1 Overcoat	29.75
1 Pr. Shoes	3.98
2 Suits underwear	4.00
1 Pr. Wool Hose	2.00
1 Wool Muffler	3.00
1 Pr. Gloves	3.50

Henry Debro:

1 Suit	29.75
2 Suits Underwear	4.00
1 Muffler	3.00
1 Pr. Wool Hose	2.00

William M. Johnson:

1 Suit	29.75
2 Suits Underwear	4.00
1 Muffler	3.00
1 Pr. Wool Hose	2.00

J. Finley:

1 Suit	29.75
1 Overcoat	29.75
1 Pr. Shoes	10.00
1 Hat	6.00
1 Muffler	3.00
2 Pr. Wool Hose	4.00
2 Suits Underwear	4.00
1 Pr. Gloves	3.50

Ethel Moore:

1 Negligee Wool Robe	4.98
1 Twin Sweater	2.98
1 Wool Skirt	2.98
1 Skirt	1.98
1 Sweater	1.69
2 Pr. Hose	1.15

Terese Carmichael:

1 Dress and Coat	23.00
------------------	-------

Director,

5/22/36

It is noted that in letter from this office dated January 8, 1936, it is shown that the amount of \$85.00 is payable to the Mark Store, Inc., Miami, Florida. A subsequent purchase was necessary from this store in the amount of \$43.97 for clothing for the witness F. C. Cobell. By letter dated March 4, 1936, there was forwarded to the Bureau a statement from the Mark Store, Inc., in the amount of \$128.97 covering both purchases from that store.

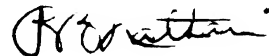
I am transmitting herewith an itemized statement in the name of Special Agent B. F. Fitzsimons from Frank Wolkowsky, 18 N.E. First Avenue, Miami, Florida, in the amount of \$316.24, together with sales slips covering the various items listed in that statement. I am also transmitting statements from the Mark Store, Inc., with sales slips, in the amounts of \$85.00 and \$43.97, both statements being addressed to Special Agent Fitzsimons. I am also transmitting a receipt given to Terese Carmichael, in the name of Mrs. V. T. Carmichael, showing the purchase of dress and coat at a cost of \$23.00.

In addition to the purchase of \$23.00 made by Terese Carmichael, she has written to this office and advised that prior to being informed that her clothing would be purchased by the Government she had made the following additional purchases:

1 Hat	\$3.00
1 Purse	1.00
1 Heavy Bathrobe	5.00
1 Traveling Bag	5.00

She stated that she did not keep receipts for these purchases, but requested that she be reimbursed for them if possible. She has been advised that it is doubtful that this can be done.

Very truly yours,



R. B. Nathan
Special Agent in Charge.

HBN:C
AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Cc: Mr. Connelley, Chicago
Cincinnati
St. Paul
Cleveland.

HARRY THE HATTER

MIAMI'S EXCLUSIVE HAT STORE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

HARRY NEVINS
149 East Flagler St.

January 6th 1935

Sold to,

Frank Wolnowsky,

Miami Fla.,

2 Felt hats	@	\$5.50 each	\$13.00
1 " "	@		6.00
			<hr/>
			\$19.00

Paid
Harry The Hatter
by H. Nevins

MIAMI, FLORIDA

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

DEPARTMENT SALES NUMBER AMT. OF SALE

18 1871 1850

CHARGE TO

ADDRESS APT. NO.

TOWN

CASH CHARGE C.O.D. TAKE SEND

PURCHASED BY AUTHORIZED BY

DEPT. SALES NO. MO. DAY YEAR SERIAL NO. CHECK NO.

18 1871 1850 3102-23

QTY	QUAN.	ARTICLE	PRICE PER	DOLLS	CENTS
1		For Repulse		9	00
1		For Repulse		6	00
1		For Repulse		3	50
				18	50

NOTE: ARTICLE RETURNED AFTER 10 DAYS

PRGS. ENC. VALUE

BURDINE'S, MIAMI, FLORIDA

DEPT. SALES NO. MO. DAY YEAR SERIAL NO. CHECK NO.

18 1871 1850 3102-23

SEND TO

ADDRESS APT. NO.

TOWN

STATE

3102-23

Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA

CUSTOMER'S RECEIPT

DEPARTMENT SALES NUMBER AMT. OF SALE

3102-50

CHARGE TO

ADDRESS APT. NO.

TOWN

CASH CHARGE C.O.D. TAKE SEND

PURCHASED BY AUTHORIZED BY

DEPT. SALES NO. MO. DAY YEAR SERIAL NO. CHECK NO.

3102-50

QTY	QUAN.	ARTICLE	PRICE PER	DOLLS	CENTS
1				1	00

NOTE: ARTICLE RETURNED AFTER 10 DAYS

PRGS. ENC. VALUE

BURDINE'S, MIAMI, FLORIDA

DEPT. SALES NO. MO. DAY YEAR SERIAL NO. CHECK NO.

3102-50

SEND TO

ADDRESS APT. NO.

TOWN

STATE

000 003-HAL

Miami, Fla., 1/6.....1962

1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			

SHOES
95 Stores to Serve You

Name			
Address			
SOLD BY	STORE NO.	DATE	AMT. RECD.
49			
STOCK NO.	SIZE	TICL	PRICE
707			398

Cover
50 east High--
SOWEN MANKIN SHOE STORES, INC.

SOLD TO
ADDRESS
T. C. F. P. E. S. O. N.

[illegible]

FRANK WOLKOWSKY,
40-42 N. E. First Ave.
Miami, Fla., 1/6 1936
Am't Rec'd
1000
Cash
5950

FRANK WOLKOWSKY
40-42 N. E. First Ave.
Miami, Fla. 1936
Sold To H. M. Johnson
Address
Clerk Am't Rec'd
1000 10/15

FRANK WOLKOWSKY
40-42 N. E. First Ave.
Miami, Fla., 1936
Am't Rec'd
2775
2975
5950

FRANK WOLKOWSKY
40-42 N. E. First Ave.
Miami, Fla.

Sold To Henry J. [unclear]

Address [unclear]

Clerk [unclear] Am't Rec'd \$775

To; **FRANK WOLKOWSKY**

CLOTHIER

18 N. E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Jan 6th---1936

James Grant:	1	Suit	29.75
" "	1	Overcoat	29.75
" "	1	Pr. Shoes	3.98
" "	2	Suits Underwear	4.00
" "	1	Pr. Wool Hose	2.00
" "	1	Wool Muffler	3.00
" "	1	Pr. Gloves	3.50
Henry Debro	1	Suit	29.75
" "	2	Suits Underwear	4.00
" "	1	Muffler	3.00
" "	1	Pr. Wool Hose	2.00
Wm. L. Johnson	1	Suit	29.75
" "	2	Suits Underwear	4.00
" "	1	Muffler	3.00
" "	1	Pr. Wool Hose	2.00
J. Finley	1	Suit	29.75
" "	1	Overcoat	29.75
" "	1	Pr. Shoes	3.98
" "	1	Hat	3.00
" "	1	Muffler	3.00
" "	2	Pr. Wool Hose	4.00
" "	2	Suits Underwear	4.00
" "	1	Pr. Gloves	3.50
Thos. L. Johnson	1	Suit	29.75
" "	2	Pr. Gloves	3.50
" "	2	Suits Underwear	4.00
" "	1	Muffler	3.00
" "	1	Pr. Wool Hose	2.00
" "	1	Pr. Shoes	3.98
Ray Stager	1	Hat	3.50
" "	2	Suits Underwear	5.50
" "	1	Muffler	3.00
" "	2	Pr. Hose	4.00
" "	1	" Gloves	3.50
" "	1	" Shoes	3.98
Ethel Moore	1	Negligee Wool Robe.	4.98
" "	1	Twin Sweater	2.98
" "	1	Wool Skirt	2.98
" "	1	Skirt	1.98
" "	1	Sweater	1.69
" "	2	Pr. Hose	1.15

318.24

B F FITZSIMONS
1856 S W 22ND TERRACE
MIAMI FLA

DATE	DEPT. CLERK	ITEMS	PRICE OF ITEM	CHARGES	CREDITS	PAY LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN
1/8	11/130	1 SUIT & PANTS 1 O COAT F C COVELL	27 47 16 50	43 97		43 97

B. D. Difuria

DATE 1/8	SALES NO. 131	DEPT NO. 11
HOW SOLD Change	AMOUNT RECEIVED	AMOUNT OF SALE 43.97
AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT		B20216-17

THE MARK STORE MIAMI, FLORIDA		DATE 1/8	DEPT NO. 11
Print Name J. L. Carroll	SALES NO. 130		
Address C. Carroll	B20216-17		
ENCLOSURES		VALUE	HOW SOLD

DATE 1/8	SALES NO. 131	DEPT NO. 11	AMOUNT Change	HOW SOLD	OFF BY
QUAN.	ARTICLE		UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION	
1	S. L. Carroll			27.47	
1	C. Carroll			16.50	
				43.97	
B20216-17					

Do Not Alter, Hold Over Or Destroy A Check. Have It Ver. 2.2.2.2.
No Errors Corrected on E.

THE MARK STORE
INC.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

B F FITZSIMONS
1856 S W 22ND TERRACE
MIAMI FLA

DATE	DEPT. CLERK	ITEMS	PRICE OF ITEM	CHARGES	CREDITS	PAY LAST AMOUNT IN THIS COLUMN
1/6	11/130	1 SUIT FOR R H STEGER		29 50		
		1 COAT FOR R H STEGER		16 50		
1/6	11/250	1 SUIT FOR THEEL O EPPERSON		22 50		
		1 COAT FOR THIEL O EPPERSON		16 50		85 00*

DATE	SALES NO.	DEPT. NO.
HOW SOLD	AMOUNT REC	AMOUNT OF SALE
AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT		B

THE MARK STORE MIAMI, FLORIDA		DATE	DEPT. NO.
Print Name		SALES NO.	
Address		B	
ENCLOSURES		VALUE	HOW SOLD

DATE	SALES NO.	DEPT. NO.	AM'T REC'D	HOW SOLD	O. K'D BY
QUAN.	ARTICLE		UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION	
1	Coat			10.00	
1	Blouse			5.00	
1	Blouse			5.00	

NO EXCHANGES COLLECTED WITHOUT THIS SLIP
DO NOT WRITE HERE

B 500.00
1900

JO. SADE GOWNS
VILL GOWN SHOP
1427 WASHINGTON AVE.
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

J. SHEHAN, PROP.

M. J. Carmichael
Address: 1200 N. Biscayne Blvd.

Telephone	By
Mfr's No.	Style
Size	Color
Code	

1 Dress Coat	23.00
Blouse	5.00
Blouse	5.00
Blouse	5.00
Received Payment	ALTERATION
Date 1-9-36	TOTAL AMT SALE
	13.00

DATE	SALES NO.	DEPT. NO.
HOW SOLD	AMOUNT RECEIVED	AMOUNT OF SALE
AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT		B

THE MARK STORE MIAMI, FLORIDA		DATE	DEPT. NO.
Print Name		SALES NO.	
Address		B	
ENCLOSURES		VALUE	HOW SOLD

DATE	SALES NO.	DEPT. NO.	AM'T REC'D	HOW SOLD	O. K'D BY
QUAN.	ARTICLE		UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION	
1	Coat			10.00	
1	Blouse			5.00	

NO EXCHANGES COLLECTED WITHOUT THIS SLIP
DO NOT WRITE HERE

B 500.00
1900

DATE	SALES NO.	DEPT. NO.
HOW SOLD	AMOUNT RECEIVED	AMOUNT OF SALE
AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT		B

THE MARK STORE MIAMI, FLORIDA		DATE	DEPT. NO.
Print Name		SALES NO.	
Address		B	
ENCLOSURES		VALUE	HOW SOLD

DATE	SALES NO.	DEPT. NO.	AM'T REC'D	HOW SOLD	O. K'D BY
QUAN.	ARTICLE		UNIT PRICE	EXTENSION	
1	Coat			10.00	
1	Blouse			5.00	

NO EXCHANGES COLLECTED WITHOUT THIS SLIP
DO NOT WRITE HERE

B 500.00
1900

RECORDED

7-576-11964

June 5, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
Jacksonville, Florida.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your communication dated May 22, 1936, in which you itemize a list of clothing, and cost thereof, purchased for witnesses who proceeded from Florida to St. Paul, Minnesota, to appear during the second Bremer trial.

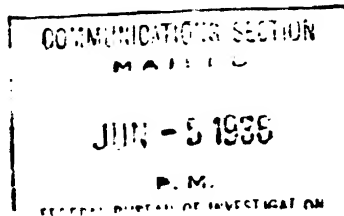
This is to advise you that it has been ascertained that the Bureau must defray the expenses for the purchase of this clothing.

It is noted that the total expense involved is \$460.21. You are hereby instructed to make payment to the various creditors and claim reimbursement by blue slip.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

CC: E. J. Connelley.



Handwritten initials: JW

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten: 66217

Handwritten: H

Handwritten: 62

Handwritten: 7

Handwritten: 9

Handwritten: 11

Handwritten: 0 X

1448 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 8, 1936.

Mr. S. J. Hettrick,
Post Office Inspector,
New Post Office Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Hettrick: RE: BREKID

Enclosed herewith you will please find a full
length photograph of HARRY CAMPBELL, which photograph you
requested of Special Agent R. J. Dowd.

Very truly yours,

JPM/CJB
Enclosure
CC - Bureau

J. P. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED

JUN 12 1936

7-576-11965

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

(11)

1449 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

June 8, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID

From a confidential source at Toledo, Ohio, Special Agent
A. J. Lynn has learned that one Robert Need was a bartender in 1934
during the period various members of the Karpis-Campbell mob were
hanging out at the old Casino Club in Toledo, Ohio, operated by Bert
and Ted Angus.

Need, in conversation with the confidential source, stated
that Dr. Foren was killed in the immediate vicinity of the Casino Club
after he became boisterous; that his body was dumped in a barrel,
covered with cement, and after two days dumped into Lake Erie; also,
that on one occasion certain policemen picked up two men and three
women, possibly members of the mob, and took them to police headquarters
and booked them on suspicion, but that Ted Angus called Captain Timiney
of the police department and "squared" the matter before the persons
were photographed or fingerprinted.

Need is described as over six feet in height, very slender,
and about thirty years of age. His present address is reported to
be in care of General Delivery, Jacksonville, Florida. So far as is
known he is not employed. It is reported that he is in bad health,
suffering from a heart ailment.

It is requested that you ascertain whether he is receiving
mail at Jacksonville, Florida at General Delivery, and if so, dis-
creetly ascertain his exact address. He should not be interviewed at
this time, as it is possible more definite information may be developed
at Toledo, Ohio, concerning his knowledge of the activities of the mob
at the Casino Club, which information may be of value in talking to him,
in view of the fact that he is reported to be close to Ted Angus and

RECORDED

7-576-11966

very reluctant to give information.

Very truly yours,

EJW/AFB
CC - Bureau ✓
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- St. Paul

J. P. MacFARLAND
Special Agent in Charge

Post Office Box 812

Chicago, Illinois

June 9th, 1936

Special Agent in Charge
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Sir:

Re: BREKID

I am returning herewith a Bride's Book containing
marriage certificate of Harry Campbell, under the
name of Clarence C. Fuller, to Gertrude M. Billeter,
dated at Bowling Green, Ohio, May 29th, 1935, with
six photostatic copies thereof. This in accordance
with your request of June 4th, 1936.

Very truly yours,

LJM
enc.

D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

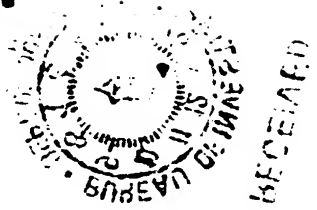
cc - Bureau (enc.)
Cincinnati

REGISTERED

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 12 1936

7-52-11767



Marriage
EXCELSIOR

This is to Certify that

Mr. Clarence C. Miller and Gertrude M. Biller
of Toledo, Ohio of Toledo, Ohio

were by me united in

MARRIAGE

according to the Ordinance of God, and the
Laws of the

State of Ohio at Bowling Green
on the 29th day of May A.D. 1935

What, therefore, God hath joined
together, let no man put asunder
MATT. 19:6

Frank E. Smith
Justice of the Peace
Officiating

J. Livingston

Witnesses Mrs. Clara M. Grant
Edmund M. Grant

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 515
Saint Paul, Minnesota
May 20, 1936

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Jones	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

7-30

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Sir:

BREKID

Enclosed herewith is an editorial that was printed in the weekly issue of May 15, 1936 of the East St. Paul Courier, St. Paul, Minnesota, concerning the third degree given to Harry Campbell.

As you well know, this editorial is without any foundation in fact, and seems to be inspired by malice or a woeful ignorance of facts. I have confidentially learned [redacted]

[redacted] that the publisher of this paper is Elmer A. Orth, residing at 35 Thirteenth Avenue Northeast, North St. Paul, Minnesota. He is also reported to be publishing the East Side Journal in St. Paul. [redacted]

[redacted] Orth was formerly a newsboy for the Pioneer Press from 1900 to 1903. He was a clerk in the post office in St. Paul from 1907 to 1914. From 1914 to 1920 he was the Postmaster at North St. Paul. [redacted]

[redacted] he is a man of good reputation and character.

It is my suggestion that this unfounded attack of a magpie be ignored.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours, 7-576-11968

C. W. STEIN

Special Agent in Charge

CWS:ACF
Encl. 7

ROUSON

LEWIS

FOUR

TAKEN

MISS GANDY

ONE 1337

May 15, 1936

Third Degree

"Questioning" of Harry Campbell, who was sentenced this week to life imprisonment for participating in the Bremer kidnapping, by federal G-men in St. Paul, focuses attention on the "third degree" method of eliciting information from reticent individuals.

That a police group with the outstanding record of the G-men resorts to duress or coercion to get a confession from a suspect is disillusioning. Numerous city police departments use the "third degree," it is known, but it is difficult to excuse in a group with the international reputation of Edgar Hoover's men.

The "third degree" is an admission of inability on the part of the police employing it. It is a disheartening commentary on this otherwise fine federal law enforcement unit that it stoops to the brutal tactics of fourth-rate cops. In Campbell's case it is known he was manacled to a chair and forced to go without sleep for a long period. What other methods were used to induce loquacity in the noted public enemy will never be known, but it is safe to assume that the G-men stopped at nothing. Information obtained under duress has convicted many suspects and aided in the solution of numerous crimes.

The rubber hose treatment is a favorite of many police departments. It inflicts a painful blow without leaving a telltale mark. Other more insidious methods of torture made the modern "third degree" an excruciating inquisition. Men have been crippled for life by police "questioning". Police brutality is so well known that no elaboration on this degenerate phase of law enforcement is necessary.

Police, anxious to make a record and clear the departmental blotter of unsolved crimes, are apt to torture a petty larceny suspect into admitting a series of serious crimes. Although the modern policeman is a shade above the "harness bull" of former times, the standards in city law enforcement personnel are still too low. As it is, salaries paid most city policemen fail to attract the high type of men needed.

The vicious aspect of the "third degree" is that it cannot be successfully prosecuted in most instances. It is illegal, but in court the victim must match his word against the testimony of a group of policemen who assisted in the "back room treatment", that reduced the subject to a physical wreck. There are no outside witnesses to police "questioning" which explains the rarity of such cases in court.

A man must be spartan, indeed, to remain tight-lipped and non-committal when his fingers are being bent to the breaking point and his flesh seared by matches while a growling inquisitor of the law barks questions with maddening repetition. If the suspect fails to talk after this comparatively superficial treatment, like as not a crew of husky uniformed brutes take turns slugging him around the room until he is a mass of bruises.

Information of this kind is never known to absolute, provable certainty, which prevents legal prosecution of offenders. But any one conversant with police methods in various cities can vouch for its truth. Police even often boast of "the shellacking we gave that tough guy."

Although the general trend has been toward elimination of the "third degree", it is still prevalent in too many cities.

JUNE 1936
DECODED COPY

W26 GOVT COLLECT

LITTLE ROCK ARK 3 633P

DIRECT R FED BUR OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPT OF JUSTICE WASH D C

REMAID PROCEEDING RAT SPRINGS LINE TOMORROW MORNING UNLESS OTHERWISE ADVISED

PURPOSE CONTACTING GRACE GOLDSTEIN RETURNING LATE AFTERNOON MAINTAINING CONTACT
WITH OFFICE DA RCH ACTING

FLETCHER.

759 P.

up to him for

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-11969

JUN 5 1936

JUN 13 1936

ONE

Post Office Drawer "V", Plaza Station,
St. Louis, Missouri,
June 8, 1936.

Mr. Charles F. Loeb,
Postmaster,
Urbana, Illinois.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases;
DR. JOSEPH P. MORAN, w.a.-FUGITIVE,
I.O. 1232; HARRY CAMPBELL, w.a., etal.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER-VICTIM.
KIDNAPING, etc.

Dear Sir:

Under date of May 29, 1936, this office received certain mail tracings from the mail of persons residing at 502 S. Broadway in your city.

It is observed that you were originally requested to furnish tracings of mail going to that address on March 20, 1936, however, the period for which that mail cover was placed has, of course, expired, therefore, additional tracings from such mail are not desired.

Permit me to take this opportunity to thank you for your splendid cooperation in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

JAY C. NEWMAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

J3B:C
7-43-
CC Bureau

RECORDED

7-576-11970

INDEXED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1936

KRM:RD
7-576

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: BREKID

The trial of Myrtle Eaton in Jacksonville, Florida resulted in her conviction on all counts in the harboring indictment. As you have been previously advised, the conspiracy indictment was removed by the Trial Court, at which time he authorized a directed verdict on the conspiracy for reasons which you have already been advised of. Sentence has not yet been imposed on Myrtle Eaton in view of the fact that the defense has made a motion in arrest of judgment. It is not definitely known at this moment when sentence will be imposed.

The Bureau has not been advised of any developments in this case in the vicinity of Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio during the week ending June 6, 1936. A letter is being directed to the Cleveland Office, however, to expedite the submission of a report of the work which has been done and the future work which is being planned.

On June 6, 1936 Grace Goldstein delivered to Special Agent in Charge Fletcher at Hugo, Oklahoma two Thompson submachine guns, one Model 1921, #950; the identifying numbers on the other gun were obliterated. These guns were the property of Alvin Karpis. There were also delivered to Mr. Fletcher one fifty round drum and a twenty round clip for the said machine guns.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire

K. R. McIntire.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

7-576-11970X

JUN 23 1936

KRM:RD
7-576-

June 9, 1936

7-576

Special Agent in Charge,
Cleveland, Ohio.

0
Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER,
Victim - Kidnaping

Dear Sir:

The Bureau desires that the Cleveland Office
immediately submit a report reflecting the investigation
conducted in the Cleveland District during the past two
weeks.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

cc-St. Paul
Mr. E. J. Connelley (Chicago)
Cincinnati

RECORDED

7-576-11971
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 11 1936 P
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JUN 11 1936
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812

Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

June 9th, 1936

Personal and
~~Confidential~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of June 3rd, 1936, relative to information that Chief of Detectives Sullivan of the Chicago Police Department is alleged to have furnished to a gambler by the name of Proarty, I desire to advise that an appropriate investigation will be conducted relative to this information.

However, in connection therewith, I desire to call the Bureau's attention to the fact that during the questioning of Alvin Karpis, he has consistently informed that he has not been in Chicago since the fall of 1934. He has furnished information about his other activities and places where he has been and it is not believed that he would have any reason for saying he had not been in the City of Chicago since the fall of 1934 if he had in fact been in this City.

Very truly yours,

DML:IJM

[Signature]
D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-1197IX

11217 23

[Handwritten initials and stamps]

62-27311-1
-17607

Kansas City, Missouri,
June 10, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

RE: BREKID.

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent John M. Little, Oklahoma City, dated 4-24-36, which contains a lead for the Kansas City office at Lawrenceville, Missouri.

Inasmuch as Lawrenceville is located in Linn County, which is in the Missouri-Texas border area, it is suggested that you be contacted by that office.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Connelley
Special Agent in Charge.

WHE-ec
cc-Bureau
Cincinnati
Chicago
Cleveland
Oklahoma City
7-37

7-576-

7-576-

POSTAL

JUN 10 1936

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

OW9 47 GOVT COLLECT

JACKSONVILLE FLO 156P JUNE 10 1936

DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BREKID MYRTLE EATON SENTENCED TODAY TO SERVE SIX MONTHS DUVAL COUNTY
JAIL AND PAY ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR FINE STOP IN DEFAULT OF FINE ONE
MONTH ADDITIONAL SENTENCE MAY BE ADDED STOP AUSA HERE ADVISES HE
MAY ~~EXECUTE~~ EXECUTE AGAINST HOUSE IN HER NAME AT PORTORANGE
ON FINE

NATHAN RJU

226P

R9 BI

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-11972

COPIES DESTROYED
78 MAR 25 1965

JUN 15 1936

7-576-11972
CNE/B77

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Foxworth
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Joseph
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Tamm
 Mr. Tamm

POSTAL

JUN 9 1936

W15 33 GOVT COLLECT

JACKSONVILLE FLO 215P JUNE 9 1936

DIRECTOR

FEDL BUR OF INVN US DEPT OF JUSTICE

BREKID NO MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL FILED IN MYRTLE EATON CASE

STOP YESTERDAY WAS FINAL [REDACTED] DATE FOR FILING SAME STOP

DATE FOR ARRAIGNMENT FOR SENTENCE NOT SET BUT WILL POSSIBLY

BE TOMORROW

NATHAN RJU

236

BI R 15

RECORDED

JUN 13 1936

7-576-1117

JUN 23 1936

TAMM

June 9, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Information received from newspaper reporter
concerning alleged resentment by Toledo ~~Police~~
Police Department in connection with Campbell capture.

On my recent visit to Toledo, I became friendly with one of the newspaper reporters who covered my talks.

He told me that he had some confidential information to give me concerning the alleged resentment by the Toledo Police Department concerning the capture of Campbell "under their very nose."

He stated that, to his knowledge, the Toledo Police Department did not resent the Bureau's making this capture single-handed, but as a matter of fact, they were rather ashamed that the Bureau made a capture of a notorious criminal about whom they apparently knew nothing.

He stated that the newspapers had "played up" this feature as good news and that actually the only incident occurring during the capture of Campbell which did not "sit well" with the Toledo Police Department was the alleged fact that during the raid a Toledo detective who was off duty and on his way home "spotted" our men and asked them if he might be of assistance.

This detective's story, according to the newspaper reporter, was that he was told in effect, "The G-men are handling the matter," and was also told in effect, "To get the hell away from there."

I told the reporter that I had no personal knowledge of any such incident but that I was certain in my own mind that one of our men would have made no such statement to any duly constituted law enforcement officer.

The reporter stated that he did not believe this alleged incident, as related by the detective whose name he did not know, since he had met several of our men and had found them universally courteous and considerate.

He stated that he was giving me this information confidentially for what it was worth and I thanked him for it.

Respectfully,

7-576-11173X

J. B. D. Lester.

JUN 22 1936

JUN 12 1936

62-51620-411A

July 8, 1936.

MEMORANDUM

William Elmer Mead as one Clark, alias W. Elmer Mead was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Jacksonville, Florida, on December 15, 1922, charged with mail fraud. A bond of \$10,000 was posted by Mead on April 2, 1934, which bond was later estreated and a capias was issued for his failure to appear. Those participating with Mead in the swindle in Florida, which amounted to a mail fraud, were William A. Shaw, alias Brady, and H. C. Howard, alias Leon Felix. These persons were likewise indicted in 1922. Howard was sentenced and has served his time, having been discharged from the Atlanta Penitentiary on November 29, 1935. William A. Shaw pleaded guilty on April 2, 1934, at Jacksonville, Florida, to the indictment charging him with participation in the swindle and was discharged.

Mead first entered the Bremer case when Lieutenant Edward J. Kelly of the Chicago, Illinois, Police Department reported to the Chicago Office of the Bureau on January 27, 1934, that an individual from St. Paul, Minnesota, named Martin Wunderlich, 530 Desloyer Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, identified the photograph of Mead in the rogues' gallery of the Chicago Police Department as a confidence man who had fleeced him of \$200,000. Wunderlich was a road contractor and had constructed roads throughout the United States. He met Mead and his associates in St. Louis, Missouri, while on a business trip. One of these associates, Charles O. Long, who assisted in perpetrating this offense against Wunderlich, was apprehended by Agents of the Chicago Bureau Office on May 5, 1936. The Bureau having no charge against this individual, he is being turned over to the Illinois State authorities. Mead interested Wunderlich in betting on horse races, and as a result of bets placed by Mead, Wunderlich won \$370,000. He was not paid, however, until he could produce evidence that he could have paid had he lost the bet. As a result, Wunderlich secured \$200,000, \$100,000 of which he obtained from his safety deposit box in St. Paul and an additional \$100,000 from Edward George Bremer, the victim in the Bremer Kidnaping case.

During the spring of 1934, Dr. William Loesser, who you will recall was prosecuted in connection with the Dillinger case, directed the attention of Louis Piquette to the fact that he, Loesser, had after a fashion obliterated his own fingerprints by the use of caustic soda.

W. Mead in 7-576

At this time, Piquette was extremely interested in the obliteration, advising he would soon return with a friend, and within a half an hour he did return with Arthur O'Leary, who was also notoriously mentioned in the Dillinger case. At that time, O'Leary informed Loesser that he and his cousin, Dr. Harold Cassidy, were doing the same kind of work and that he, O'Leary, had a customer, a Mr. Lane, whereupon both Piquette and O'Leary urged Loesser to go with them to do the work on Lane's fingerprints.

The said parties soon left and proceeded to a hotel in Elgin, Illinois, where Loesser was introduced to William Elmer Mead, who was then using the alias of Lane. The proposed alteration of fingerprints was then discussed and arrangements were made whereby Loesser would meet Mead in Louisville, Kentucky, within a few days thereafter where a fingerprint operation would be performed. In keeping with these arrangements, Loesser proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky where he contacted Mr. and Mrs. William E. Mead at the Louisville Hotel, and on May 25, 1934 he altered Mead's fingerprints.

Mead was taken into custody as Charles E. Carter by the Northampton, Massachusetts, Police Department on July 12, 1935, on the charge of improper registration of an automobile. At the time of his arrest he was in the act of attempting to defraud John H. Dunn, 20 Fort Street, Northampton, Massachusetts, a building contractor. Mead was fingerprinted and his prints were immediately forwarded to the Bureau but the fingerprint obliteration had been so skillfully performed that it was not until July 15, 1935, that the Bureau was able to make a positive identification. At that moment the identification was too late since Mead had been released on a \$200 bond on the morning of July 13, 1935. An immediate investigation was conducted in an effort to cause Mead's apprehension but he has thus far evaded arrest.

Mead has a long record as a confidence man. Notable instances which have come to the attention of this Bureau are as follows:

On July 5, 1929, at Lima, Ohio, Mead using the name of J. W. Longworth, in company with Charles Lancaster, J. D. Stager, and Charles O. Leamington, induced W. T. Hamilton to pay them \$30,000 for the purchase of 60,000 shares of stock of the Huichimayan Oil and Gas Company of San Luis Potosi, Mexico. A warrant was issued based upon a complaint sworn to by W. T. Hamilton at Lima, Ohio, on July 5, 1929.

William Elmer Mead using the name of Frank P. Taylor, appeared at the summer home of J. H. Stedman at New Sharon, Maine, on June 18, 1935, representing himself as the close personal friend of the late James H. Ross of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and acting for Mrs. Ross in the proposed purchase of the seashore estate of Mr. Stedman. After having supper with Stedman, Mead left to go fishing at Moosehead Lake, Maine, and returned on the morning of June 24, 1935, at which time Stedman received a telegram signed "Jennie Ross" saying that she would take the seashore property and to have the vendor meet her at noon on June 26, 1935 at the Eggleston Inn, Hyannis, Massachusetts. On June 25, 1935, Stedman took Mead to his lawyer's office where an examination of the title papers to the property was made by Mead. On June 26, 1935, the said parties arrived at the Eggleston Inn but Mrs. Ross was not present. There was, however, a man present who was introduced as Mrs. Ross' son-in-law, a Mr. Parker of Boston. Mead explained that Mrs. Ross had been called to New York due to the serious illness of her daughter but would return. During the time that Mead and Stedman had lunch, anticipating the arrival of Mrs. Ross, Mead pulled the old pocketbook game, finding a pocketbook containing \$240 under his feet beneath the table at which they were seated. Within this pocketbook was found the name of a gambler, whereupon Mead insisted upon returning the pocketbook to the gambler. It appeared that efforts were about to be made by Mead to fleece Stedman of some money at this time, but Stedman had no patience in the matter and advised the party who had lost the pocketbook that he was nothing but a crook and then departed. Thereafter Mead made no further efforts to induce Stedman to sell the said property, and Stedman has had no contact with Mead since that time.

On another occasion Mead endeavored to pull the confidence scheme with one G. Arthur Hastings of 37 Robbins Road, Arlington, Massachusetts. According to Hastings, this occurred on March 27 and 28, 1935, while he and his wife were stopping at the Fort Sumter Hotel at Charleston, South Carolina. On this occasion, two individuals, namely Dowling and Lents, became friendly with Hastings at the above mentioned hotel and gradually drew into his midst a man who was introduced to Hastings as Mr. Fuller. This man has positively been identified as being identical with Mead. On this occasion Fuller represented himself as being connected with a large racing syndicate who had made several fortunes out of fixed races. Dowling and Lents immediately accosted him in the presence of Hastings asking Fuller (Mead) if the latter would let them and Mr. Hastings in on some of these big deals. Mead then produced a letter from the HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA which informed him that due to the

publicity he had been receiving they would be forced to accept his resignation. Mead then said he would let them in on a big race that was being pulled off that same afternoon, giving them each 20 per cent apiece. That afternoon the entire party met in Lents's room, #225, of the Fort Sumter Hotel. Mead came into the room and offered Hastings \$6,000 in cash, telling him to follow a certain procedure and bet it on a named horse. Hastings, however, had grown suspicious and refused the money. He then decided that he was in with a gang of confidence men and left the room. He subsequently learned that Lents and Dowling had both been arrested by the Charleston police on the following day, being charged with gambling.

Mead has been considered an international confidence man as his criminal record will disclose. That record shows Mead as Edwin Elza Gaynor, #2196, was arrested on March 24, 1930, by New Scotland Yard, London, England, on a charge of conspiracy. On April 2, 1930, he was sentenced to serve two six-month sentences to run concurrently, the charge being attempting to steal by means of confidence trick.

Mead has associated himself with confidence men of national importance, several of whom are Fred Farrell, Fred Gondorf, Robert Finn, J. E. Hayes, George Farry, and "Yellow Kid" Weil.

A copy of his criminal record is attached hereto.

BCH:BG

June 9, 1936.

Mr. Julian La Rose Harris,
Executive Editor,
Chattanooga Times,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Dear Mr. Harris:

I have just read the editorial entitled "Out
On Parole," which appeared in the May 5, 1936, issue of
the Chattanooga Times.

I enjoyed your comments concerning the criminal
record of Alvin Karpis and feel that such editorial
comment is highly beneficial in acquainting the public
with the exact condition of the administration of the parole
system in this country.

With best wishes and kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

1936 JUN 11
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
cc-Nashville
JUN 11 1936

7-576-11974
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 11 1936
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

press room

Julian LaRue Harris
Executive Editor
Chattanooga Times
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Joseph (muc)
1235

NEWS AND EDITORIAL CLIPPINGS

From - HENRY SUYDAM
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
ROOM 5116

When designated officials have inspected clippings, kindly route to next official, or return to this office

Mr. C...
Mr. G...
Mr. Egan...
Mr. Foxworth...
Mr. Harbo...
Mr. Joseph...
Mr. Keith...
Mr. Lester...
Mr. Quinn...
Mr. Schilder...
Mr. Tamm...
Mr. Tracy...
Miss Gandy...

- 1 The Attorney General.....
- 2 The Solicitor General.....
- 3 The Assistant To The Attorney General.....
- 4 Assistant Attorney General Dickinson.....
- 5 Assistant Attorney General Jackson.....
- 6 Assistant Attorney General McMahon.....
- 7 Assistant Attorney General Morris.....
- 8 Assistant Attorney General Blair.....
- 9 Assistant Solicitor General Bell.....
- 10 Mr. Hoover, Director of Bureau of Investigation..... ✓
- 11 Mr. Bates, Director of Bureau of Prisons..... ✓
- 12 Mr. Miller, Chairman Advisory Committee on Crime..... ✓
- 13 Mr. Beardslee, Director of Bureau of War Risk.....
- 14 Mr. Lawrence, Administrator Taxes and Penalties Unit.....
- 15 Mr. Stewart, Adm. Assistant To the Attorney General.....
- 16 Mr. Carusi, Executive Ass't To the Attorney General.....
- 17

Chattanooga Times, May 3/3

'OUT ON PAROLE.'

Psychoanalysts may be able to explain to their own satisfaction the criminal tendencies which caused Alvin Karpis to become known as "Public Enemy No. 1." But an explanation of how it was possible for him to translate those tendencies into criminal action is to be discovered in the conduct of trial judges and parole boards. A single incident in the gang leader's career reveals a fundamental weakness which must be eliminated if our penal system is to provide the public with adequate protection against criminals.

In 1931 Karpis was arrested in Oklahoma and charged with participation in a jewel robbery. He had a long police record. In the Lansing (Kansas) penitentiary, where he served a term for robbery, he met Freddie Barker and plotted the robbery for which he was later arrested. Barker eluded the police, but Karpis was arrested, convicted and sentenced to four years in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary. He did not serve the term. After three months in jail during and shortly after the trial he was paroled by the trial judge. Only a few days after he was paroled Karpis shot and killed a sheriff. Robberies and finally a kidnapping were added to the crimes with which he was charged. 11-7 Karpis made his parole extremely profitable. The public paid the bill. In the period from September, 1931, to the day of his arrest, Karpis and the Barker gang with which he was allied blazed a trail of robberies which netted them upwards of \$500,000 and resulted in the murder of five persons, including four policemen. Karpis is one of the few sur-

or the leaders have been killed and the others have been captured. They were aided in their careers in crime by the operation of a parole system which enabled them to escape the penalties which society sought to impose upon them. They were arrested and convicted. But they were paroled.

7-576-11774

no record in Chicago
6-7-36 RM

Handwritten notes:
"not read in Chicago 6-7-36 RM"
"not read in Chicago 6-7-36 RM"
"not read in Chicago 6-7-36 RM"

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 515
Saint Paul, Minnesota
June 10, 1936

7-30

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

BREKID

Enclosed herewith is a printed
"Poem" by Alvin Karpis in his own handwriting.

This may be of value to the
Bureau in considering specimens of Karpis' hand-
writing.

Very truly yours,

C. W. Stein

C. W. STEIN
Special Agent in Charge

CWS:ACF

Encl. 3

cc Cincinnati (Encl.)
Chicago

RECORDED

INDEXED

7-51-11975

RECORDED

Handwritten initials and marks

C O P Y

Old Fitzgerald was a ladys man
He got hot so he took it on the lam
He went out West where the sun shines bright
He got an apartment he thought was alright,

He got some whiskey and he got some gin
He went back to his apartment and started to grin
He thought of girl friends way back East
He thought out here he should have two at least,

So he went to a night club with his pockets full of dough
Out where they sing it sweet and low
He picked up two babies, one was young, one was old
The old one was hot, the young one was cold,

They went to his apartment, put their hats on a rack
The old one sang the blues, the young one
scratched his back,

The old one called him honey
The young one called him pal
He called the young one frivolous Sal,

The G Men sat and listend, they had put a bug,
Way back in under Fitzgeralds rug.
They also had a peep hole in the wall
They also had another in the hall.

The young girl mixed the drinks, the old one sang
Old Fitz was in Heaven when the doorbell rang,
He went to the door an stepped out in the hall
He walked right into the G Men, tomays and all.

The moral of this in this story is dont ever go,
Were the sun shines bright, the music's slow
Stay out of the West when you are out
Or the G Men will get you if you dont watch,
out.

By Public Enemy

No. 1

Copyrighted

7 3 1 11 115

71
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10,558

Laboratory Report

Case: Re: BREKID

Number: 7-576-11975

Specimens:

7-576-11975 A. One page of the known handprinting of Alvin Karpis
beginning: "OLD FITZGERALD WAS -".

Examination requested by: St. Paul

Date received: 6-24-36 ju. 1:00 PM

62-9

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination: *I understand no comparison*
is made at present Examination by:

Pickett, (M)

CC Cincinnati
Chicago
Cleveland
E. J. Connelley, Chicago

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10,558

Laboratory Report

Case: Re: REMID

Number: 7-576-11975

Specimens:

7-576-11975 A. One page of the known handprinting of Alvin Karpis
beginning: "OLD FITZGERALD WAS --".

Examination requested by: St. Paul

Date received: 6-21-36 jw 1:00 PM

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination:

Examination by: Appel 110

CC Cincinnati
Chicago
Cleveland
E. J. Connelley, Chicago

Handwritten:
Appel
7-1
110